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FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1953

THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

PRICE: 120 PRUTA
VOL. XXIX. No. 7812

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Marginal Column

By SEBASTIAN HAFFNER

THE revolt in Eastern Germany has provided a warning to Russia, but, properly considered, it has also provided a warning to the West. It has proved the brittleness of at least one Communist satellite Government; but it has also shown up the hollowness of the slogan of "liberation." This inability of the Western Powers to exert any forcible influence on what happens on the other side of the Iron Curtain was implicitly proven by the complete passivity of the Western forces in Berlin and Germany on June 17 and after, and was underlined by the rather pathetic communique issued on the night of June 17 by the three Western Commandants in Berlin, in which they meekly declined all responsibility for what had happened on the other side. The Western inability to intervene in Eastern Europe has now been made explicit by President Eisenhower in a statement at his press conference on June 30.

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THE President, after offering America's "pity" and "admiration" for the revolts that had taken place in Eastern Germany and Czechoslovakia, was asked if the United States planned any measures to help the nations of Central and Eastern Europe to liberate themselves from Russian control. He replied that Europe's struggle against tyranny had stirred the "conscience" and "sympathy" of America; but that "there is no thought of taking physical action of any kind that could be classed as intervention." This is clear and not at all ambiguous. Nor is it, in itself, in any way a reprehensible statement. It is simply stating an inescapable truth. There is not the slightest possibility, now or in the foreseeable future, of America's intervening in Eastern Europe by forcible physical action which would involve a danger of war. The reasons, both of them obvious, are two. First, the physical balance of military power in Europe is not now, and is not likely to be in any foreseeable time, such as to allow the Americans or even all the Western Powers together to take offensive action in Europe beyond the areas now occupied by them. Secondly, the American forces in Europe are integrated with those of America's European NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) partners, and NATO is a strictly and exclusively defensive alliance.

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AMERICA should face her responsibility for translating her "sympathy," "pity" and "admiration" for the East European peoples into some concrete and useful action. Since this action cannot consist in forcible intervention, it can only consist in negotiation with the Russians. By such negotiation, it is at least possible that — by way of mutual give and take — a Russian military withdrawal from part or all of Eastern Europe could be procured and that in this or other ways the fate of the Eastern Europeans could be alleviated; indeed, some of them might be put into a position where they could "liberate" themselves from their own Communist Governments, once Russian troops had left their territories. Obviously, since such a Russian military withdrawal cannot be enforced, it can only be achieved by mutual concessions — for instance, in terms of corresponding military withdrawals of the Atlantic Powers from Western Europe.

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WHETHER such a mutual disengagement in Europe is now possible or not, cannot be said with certainty on the basis of mere speculation. It can only be tested by negotiation. But one thing can be said with certainty: in the light of President Eisenhower's frank avowal of the impossibility of forcible intervention in Eastern Europe, negotiation with the aim of mutual disengagement is the only way in which America, and the West as a whole, can help the peoples of Eastern Europe to reassert their independence; and to refuse such negotiations — as the Americans seem to be advocating — can only perpetuate the subjection of Eastern Europe about which Americans profess to feel so deeply. The present American Government seems to be in the curious position of having to confess that it can do nothing for Eastern Europe by force, and yet at the same time being too proud to do something for Eastern Europe by diplomacy.

London, July 9.

Dulles Appeals For Aid to M.E. As Single Entity

WASHINGTON, Thursday — Secretary of State Dulles told Senators today of the importance to the U.S. of a new programme of economic assistance for Arab nations which the American Government plans to offer.

"It is essential to our security that Arab-Israel tension decrease and that the economy of that area be strengthened and stabilized," he said in testifying before the Senate Appropriations Committee which is studying a bill to provide money for foreign economic and military assistance.

Mr. Dulles said; "Our basic political problem in this vitally important region is to improve the attitude of the Moslem states towards the Western democracies, including the U.S., because our prestige in the area has been steadily declining since the war."

He said that, in order to achieve American objectives, "We must put greater emphasis on a regional approach to the problems of the area. For this reason we have prepared a 'single-package' programme designed to lay emphasis on the need of the countries of the region to cooperate with each other and to marshal their resources collectively wherever feasible."

To Promote Peace

The Secretary of State said the State Department is requesting "limited military assistance to the Arab states and Israel" which will "contribute to internal security, will aid in promoting plans for peace between Arab nations and Israel and will assist in establishing a regional defence organization."

He failed to explain exactly how shipments of arms would promote "plans for peace between Arab nations and Israel," but said the military programme "should make a significant contribution to the achievement of our basic objective."

Mr. Dulles said, "The programme calls for continuance at present levels of existing programmes for technical assistance, maintenance of programmes for refugees, and special regional economic assistance." He considered these programmes, although relatively small in dollar costs, to be vitally important "in terms of their contribution to our security." *(INA, UP)*

Britain Denies Protesting U.S. Arms Aid to Egypt

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — The Foreign Office today denied a statement by diplomatic quarters in Cairo that Britain had protested to the U.S. against a reported American decision to give military aid to Egypt.

The Foreign Office spokesman shrugged his shoulders: "There is nothing to protest about," he said.

But there is no doubt in diplomatic quarters here that the Government would feel aggrieved if Mr. Dulles did decide to include Egypt in his aid programme, and would make representations against the decision.

Britain and the U.S. are standing firm in their view that satisfactory arrangements must be made for the efficient maintenance of Britain's big Suez Canal base in any settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian dispute. While things are at a standstill, Britain is refusing to supply Egypt with arms, and it is believed in London that the U.S. will do likewise.

Bonn, Cairo Renew Trade Agreement

BONN, Thursday. — Egypt formally withdrew its threat of an economic boycott against West Germany by initialling a supplementary protocol to the 1951 Trade and Payments Agreement, extending it to May, 1954.

The Federal Economics Ministry said that the negotiations, which began here on July 1, had also made progress in arranging to relieve Egypt of a large trade deficit with Germany. Provisions also were made on the price of Egyptian cotton, which the Germans have been complaining is too high. No details were announced.

The Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, announced today that Yugoslav and Egyptian Trade delegations have reached accord on a trade agreement between their countries. *(AP, UP)*

Saturday Evening Dance
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Tickets may be obtained at the Z.O.A. House, 1 Rehov Daniel Frisch until 5.00 p.m. on Friday or at the door on Saturday evening. Admission fee I.L.1.500 per ticket; I.L.2.500 per couple.

Plenary Truce Teams Resume Talks Today

SEOUL, Thursday (Reuter). — Korean Truce delegates agreed today to meet in plenary session at Panmunjom tomorrow for the first time in nearly three weeks. The decision was announced after a liaison meeting today only 24 hours after the Communists offered to resume armistice negotiations.

The Communists suspended the talks on June 20 with a strong protest against President Syngman Rhee's action in releasing over 27,000 prisoners. Yesterday, they told Supreme Commander General Mark Clark by letter that they were willing to take up the truce-making task again but that there must be no more acts of a similar kind.

Meanwhile, General Clark flew here from Tokyo and talked for 20 minutes with Dr. Rhee. According to an authoritative source, he handed him a letter and asked for a reply as soon as possible." Mr. Walter Robertson, President Eisenhower's special envoy who was present, denied reports of an ultimatum to Rhee, however. The envoy again saw Rhee later, but would not comment on the meeting.

When he and General Clark left the Presidential mansion, they drove down side streets to avoid a big anti-truce demonstration. Men, women and children with flags and banners sat at the road side awaiting the General.

An 8th Army spokesman said tonight that about 200 Chinese still opposed the U.N. in the area of "Porkchop" Hill on the west central front, and most of the Communist troops were entrenched on the western slopes.

South Koreans on nearby "Arrowhead" ridge counter-attacked shortly after midday to secure two outposts in front of the hill. During the night the Chinese poured 21,000 rounds of artillery, mortar and rocket fire on the Allied positions in this area.

Berliners Mingle As Barriers Raised

BERLIN, Thursday. — East and West Berliners today began pouring into each others' sectors for a buying spree after the three-week-old East German border blockade was lifted at midnight.

East Berliners came to West Berlin to buy the food and quality goods scarce in their sector. West Berliners went East to take advantage of the favourable exchange rate giving them over five eastmarks for one westmark.

Rail and vehicular traffic was almost back to normal today for the first time in three weeks. Pedestrians did not require special permits.

The Soviet High Commission newspaper "Taegliche Rundschau" said that most of those arrested after the June 17 riot had been released.

Nevertheless, armed police and militia were everywhere. They had set up strongposts in the area of Leipzigerstrasse, where the Government buildings are situated. A force had cordoned off Potsdamer Platz, where, on June 17, machine-gun fire from Soviet troops killed several West Berliners. Trains did not stop at the Potsdamer Platz station.

Cars from West Berlin required special passes.

"Neues Deutschland," the East German Social Unity (Communist) Party newspaper, today warned against "a misuse" of the newly reopened border. "This is a favourable opportunity to send fascist bandits into East Berlin again," it said.

The state of emergency originally decreed by the Russians still exists.

Deny Unrest

The East German Government's Press Office denied that there was any unrest in East Berlin or the Soviet Zone, and called the reports "lies and slanders designed to disturb reconstruction."

It said: "The successful, gradual lifting of martial law, the release of the overwhelming majority of persons arrested in connection with the events of June 17 and the resumption of normal traffic from zero hour today show that all these reports have no basis in fact."

But West Berlin Police President Johannes Stumm said that every large East Berlin factory had been affected by yesterday's sitdown demonstrations, when they were reported demanding the release of the June 17 demonstrators.

Reliable information received by the Western Allies said that "tens of thousands" of others were striking throughout the remainder of the Russian Zone in coal fields, steel factories, shipyards, and plants large and small. Altogether, hundreds of factories were hit.

(Reuter, U.P.)

Bonn Wants USSR Informed Of Conditions for Unity

BONN, Thursday (Reuter). — The West German Government has asked Britain, France and the U.S. to inform the Soviet Government of what it considers prerequisites for holding free all-German elections, it was announced here today.

(In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain will back Bonn's conditions in any negotiations with Russia concerning German reunification.)

The Bonn Foreign Ministry spokesman said that a note containing the request was dispatched yesterday.

It referred to the conditions laid down in a government declaration which Chancellor Adenauer read to the Bundestag on July 1. These included the reopening of the East-West German border, abolition of the "death zone" on the East German side, complete freedom of movement throughout Germany, freedom of press and public meetings, and the protection of every person from arbitrary persecution and terror.

The note also requested the Western High Commissioners to bring its contents to the notice of the Western Foreign Ministers at the Washington Conference starting tomorrow.

U.S. Eases Movement For Soviet Chess Team

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The State Department said today that fifteen Soviet Chess players scheduled to visit the U.S. will be granted permission, as demanded by Moscow, to visit Glen Cove, Long Island.

The group were granted passport visas to play in the international matches in New York from July 15-20 with the proviso that they must remain within the New York city limits during their stay.

The Department's Press Officer, Mr. Lincoln White, said, however, that the players would not be allowed to reside at the Soviet country house during their stay. They were invited by the American Chess Federation, which has arranged accommodation for them at a midtown hotel.

In Moscow yesterday, Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky delivered a note from the Soviet Chess Federation, to the U.S. Charge d'Affaires, protesting against the travel restrictions imposed on the Soviet chess players.

The note said that unless the restriction is lifted the Soviet team will withdraw from the tournament.

The Soviet chess masters have been ordered not to travel outside the New York city boundaries.

JUNIOR CHESSMEN

COPENHAGEN, Thursday (UP). — At the conclusion today of the sixth round of the Junior World Chess Championships here, in which young players from 20 countries are competing, Yugoslavia's Ivkov led Group A with 5.5 points while Penrose of Britain, Darga (Germany) and Sherwin (U.S.) tied for first place in Group B with four points each.

Parsitz of Israel, who today defeated Booy of Belgium, is tied for fourth place with Bards of Norway in Group A, each having scored three points.

Hungary Repeals Law Penalizing Workers

VIENNA, Thursday (Reuter). — The Hungarian Government has repealed laws punishing workers for unpunctuality, absence without leave or leaving jobs without permission, Budapest Radio said today.

The Czechoslovak Government recently repealed a law passed only a week earlier, prescribing similar punishment for workers who "slacked or were absent without leave."

The Hungarian Communist Party newspaper, "Szabad Nep," said today that the workers had taken their own measures to punish "breaches of work discipline."

'SOCIAL' CRIME

CAIRO, Thursday (AFP). — Communism is an anti-social crime and not a political offence, according to a ruling delivered by a local Court, which today rejected an application filed by a number of prisoners who claimed that they came under the Government amnesty extended to convicts sentenced "for political motives."

Britain Favours Bermuda Talks Still—Salisbury

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — The Marquess of Salisbury, Acting British Foreign Secretary, said on arriving here today that the Big Three Foreign Ministers' conference in Washington which begins tomorrow should be considered as an intermediate meeting."

"We, in my country, regard Bermuda not as finished — just postponed," he told reporters. "The Three-Power meeting, we hope, will take place in due course when the Prime Minister is fit again."

Secretary of State Dulles met Lord Salisbury at the airport. His second guest, French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault, arrived later in the day.

The British representative said that his country had always favoured Four Power talks with Russia, but a conference this year "would depend on how things developed. We hope we can discuss the subject in our conference here, to see if a time can be fixed."

Asked by reporters whether Sir Winston Churchill's health would permit him to attend a conference with Soviet Premier Georgi Malenkov this year, Lord Salisbury replied:

"I do not see why not. He is very tired but greatly improved. I saw him the night before I left and he was in very good spirits."

Lord Salisbury emphasized that the Washington talks would be "informal" but he expressed the hope that they would be "quite practical and cover a good deal of ground."

SALISBURY

He said he expected that the discussions would "Give a chance to review recent developmnets in the international field and clear any differences, if there are any, out of the way."

"I hope we shall compare notes on the recent gestures that the Soviet Union has made," he stated.

BIDAULT

"I expect that the matter of Germany, upon which Britain has very clear policies, will enter the meetings.

"We wish to discuss the coming into force of the Bonn and European Defence Community treaties and the proposals of last September for German reunification," the Minister added.

He observed that something would be said about Indo-China and Korea, and Middle East Defence.

One of the subjects would be the organization of Europe, "involving the strengthening of NATO."

Lord Salisbury stated that the Big Three meetings should emphasize "the close cooperation between the three Allies, and clear the ground for further meetings later."

The increased optimism in British and French quarters over a meeting with Russia is based on bilateral exchanges which have been going on for some time between London, Paris and Washington.

M. Bidault has shown himself to be much warmer towards an autumn meeting with Soviet leaders. Also, Mr. Dulles has indicated to London that the U.S. would not be rigid in laying down preconditions for such a meeting.

(Reuter, U.P.)

Churchill to Quit, Says Liverpool Paper

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The "Liverpool Post" said today that Sir Winston Churchill plans to retire within three months in favour of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

The paper, generally reliable, said that the Premier had made his decision to retire with extreme reluctance and after serious warnings by his doctors.

There was no official comment in London on the "Liverpool Post" article. Government sources said privately, however, that the Premier was always highly amused by such stories and that he planned to return to office.

ICFTU Congress Discussing Support for 'Colonial' Unions

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (UP). —Trade union delegates from five Continents today plunged into a new round of committee meetings behind closed doors.

ICFTU delegates, here for the Third World Congress of the organization after its founding in 1949, today declined to reveal any of the subjects discussed yesterday.

New committee meetings were held today, when there was no plenary session, and the findings of the committees will be presented to the full Congress tomorrow and Saturday for approval.

Reliable sources said that the committees are likely to be engaged in "somewhat tough" discussions on how the ICFTU can give active support to brother unions in Tunisia, Morocco and Kenya fighting for their countries' independence, and to under-developed countries struggling with great financial difficulties.

The Histadrut was yesterday elected to all four of the Confederation's committees: regional, finance and administration, resolutions and economics.

Mr. Reuven Barkatt, leader of the Israel delegation, thanked the General Secretary for the welcome extended to the Histadrut on its affiliation to the ICFTU.

In stressing that Israel repeatedly had declared its readiness to discuss a peace settlement with the Arabs, Mr. Barkatt said that he hoped the day was not far off when the Histadrut would be able to offer its organizational and social experience for the benefit of workers in the Arab countries.

10 of 15 Terrorist Suspects Refuse to Recognize Court

Judges Appoint Defence Counsel

By VICTOR SEGEV

SARAFAND, Thursday. — Ten of the 15 accused who faced a Military Court here this morning rejected the Court's authority to judge them. Singing Stern Group and Irgun Zvai Leumi songs and noisily stamping their feet they interrupted the proceedings and demanded to be tried by a civil tribunal.

Their lawyers retired, saying that they had been empowered only to represent their clients before a Civil Court. Five of the alleged terrorists accepted the jurisdiction of the Court.

The Court reconvenes tomorrow morning when the judges may have to decide whether to continue the hearings in the absence of the 10 accused if they persist in their disturbances.

The accused are charged with leadership, activity or conspiracy in a terrorist organization; five of them will be heard on all these counts, while others are charged only with membership in the organization.

After the lawyers for ten of the accused had asked to be granted leave to retire, the Court appointed Aluf-Mishne Ozer Adar, Chief Army Defence Counsel, to defend them.

Want to Leave Court

When the advocates left the Courtroom their former clients rose to follow and had to be restrained on a sharp order from Aluf-Mishne Binyamin Halevi, President of the Court, directed to the line of military policemen who stood behind the accused.

The actions of those who sang and created a disturbance in Court whenever the President of the Court, or Attorney General Haim Cohen, rose to speak were similar to those employed by terrorists during trials held in British Military Courts during the Mandate.

The table in front of the Bench was piled high with Court exhibits — sub-machine guns, ammunition, explosives and old, rusty milk cans in which they were kept. The bulk of the State's charges will be presented by Mr. Cohen in an expected two-hour speech tomorrow.

Taizi Freed on Bail

One of the suspects, Avraham Taizi, 19, was released on bail. His case is to be heard after the completion of the others. His lawyer presented evidence that his client is ill.

The trial opened with Aluf-Mishne Halevi announcing the appointment by the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Mordecai Makleff, of himself and of Aluf-Mishne Emanuel Nishri and Sgan-Aluf Ram Ron.

They were commissioned to try the suspects under the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance, 1948, passed by the Provisional State Council after the murder of Count Folke Bernadotte, the U.N. Mediator.

Mr. S. M. Tamir, representing Ya'acov Heruti, then made his statement that he was no longer empowered to represent his client in a Military Court. The black-gowned figures of the other attorneys, Dr. J. Yeredor, Mr. A. Dinari, Mr. Beh Zion Cohen, and Mr. R. Riterman, then rose in quick succession to make similar statements requesting to be relieved of their duties.

They represented Shimon Bechar, Yaffa Dromi, Ze'ev Badian, Ya'acov Blumenthal, Yehezkiel Mizrachi, Avraham Taizi, Yefet Taizi and Yeshayahu Sharabi.

Avraham Mendel, who appeared without defence, touched his skull cap and said that he was a civilian and, with God's help, would defend himself in a Civil Court. He appeared the calmest of all those in the dock.

(Continued on P. 3, Col. 3, 4)

Courtroom Half Full

SARAFAND, Thursday.— Meticulous preparations had been made for the trial of suspected terrorists and an elaborate military police guard was on duty. The court-room, in a military barrack, was half full.

Present were families of the suspects, high-ranking Army and Police officers and dozens of journalists.

Neatly whitewashed lanes led to the Courtroom from the main entrance and from the car park.

Goldmann Attacks 'Israel Isolationism'

An attack on "Israel isolationism" was made last night by Dr. Nahum Goldmann, addressing a reception given in his honour by the Progressive Party in Jerusalem at Cafe Hayotzem in the Talpiot quarter.

"No Cabinet Minister or Ambassador can do more than his constituents desire, and without the backing of public opinion they cannot achieve peace in the Middle East.

"The problem is not the danger of a "second round" (which he did not believe to be imminent) but the fact was that Israel could not remain an island in a sea of enemies. The Jews are returning to the place of their birth—the Middle East. That is the Zionist view. Israel must be integrated into the area which is of supreme geopolitical importance.

"The Arabs are more to blame for the existing hostility than Israel, but they are a static factor while we are the dynamic force and therefore must take the initiative. We must create public opinion for peace."

Need for Education

"The people must be educated to combat the isolationism and ego-centricity which exist especially among the young generation, which takes for granted the support of the Jewish people for Israel and the friendship and sympathy of the non-Jewish world. Neither of these are "in our pocket," he stressed.

The chairman of the meeting was Mr. M. Kol, member of the Jewish Agency Executive. The speaker was introduced by Mr. P. Rosen, Minister of Justice. Among those present were Prof. B. Dinur, Mr. and Mrs. Berl Locker, Dr. and Mrs. A. Granott, Dr. Emanuel Neumann, Dr. G. Josephthal and Mr. and Mrs. E. Dobkin.

Dr. Goldmann, speaking over a broadcast press conference on Kol Yisrael last night, reiterated his stand in favour of broadening the Jewish Agency Executive to include non-Zionists.

"In the area of finance and economics," Dr. Goldman said, "most of the contributions to Israel are from non-Zionist sources."

"Although the non-Zionist contributors are not pressing for entry into the Executive at this time, Dr. Goldmann continued, the time will soon come when they will, and it is therefore advisable to include them now so that they may shoulder part of the Agency's responsibilities."

Margaret's Marriage Plans Said Vetoed

LONDON, Thursday (UP). — The Bevanite newspaper "Tribune" said today that Queen Elizabeth had placed before the Cabinet the question of whether Princess Margaret should be permitted to marry Group Capt. Peter Townsend. It said that the cabinet answered, "no."

Princess Margaret, 22, is now touring Southern Rhodesia with her mother and the handsome Townsend, 38, is preparing to leave for an assignment as Air Attache in Brussels at the time the Princess is due to return.

'Tribune' believes that Princess Margaret should be allowed to make up her own mind whom she wants to marry," the paper said. "Most other people, we imagine, would agree with that simple proposition, but the British Cabinet does not agree.

MARGARET

"The objection is based on the fact that Peter Townsend had been involved in a divorce case. That, in the view of the Church, is a reason for preventing him from marrying the Princess, even though he was an innocent party in the divorce action.

"When the Queen referred the issue to the Cabinet, the Cabinet agreed with the Church."

New Finnish Coalition Government Formed

HELSINKI, Thursday (Reuter). — President Juho Paasikivi appointed a new Coalition Government today consisting of six Agrarians, three members of the Swedish Peoples Party and four non-party Ministers.

This minority Cabinet, formed this morning by the Agrarian leader, Dr. Kekkonen, replaced the Agrarians-Socialist Coalition Government which had announced its resignation on June 3.

Kibbutz Asks Agency For Pipe Line

REVIVIM, Thursday. — The shortage of water here has forced the Kibbutz to send an urgent memorandum to the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department asking for the immediate construction of a waterpipe line.

The Chairman of the Agency, Mr. Berl Locker, has replied, saying that the matter would be brought up at the next meeting of the Agency Executive.

Acts of Terror Since State Created

Following are terrorist acts that have been perpetrated since the establishment of the State:

1948: The murder of Count Bernadotte.

1951: The activities of the Zealots' League; attempt to explode a bomb inside the Knesset.

1952: The attempt to break into the Knesset; to place a bomb in the Foreign Ministry; and to set fire to the Ramat Gan Stadium; the placing of a bomb in the home of the late Minister of Communications, Mr. D.Z. Pinkas.

1953: The attacks on the Czech Legation; on the car of the Soviet Minister; on the Russian Legation; on Jascha Heifetz in Jerusalem; the burning of the Russian bookshops; the damage caused to non-kasher butcher shops; and finally the sending of threatening letters to non-kasher butcher stores, Russian language bookshops, and shops which sell German products.

First Jordan-Israel Police Parleys

The first high-level conference of Israel and Jordan police officers, called to explore ways of combatting infiltration along the borders, was held yesterday at Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem.

Common action against infiltration and marauding was discussed, but details of the talks are being kept secret for the present at the request of U.N. authorities.

The meeting, which lasted almost eight hours, was attended by Major General Bennett L. de Ridder, Lt. Col. W. T. McAninch, and by M. Henri Vigier, of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization.

Police Officers Ya'akov Nash and Menahem Katzenelenbogen represented the Israel Police Force, while Jordan was represented by Colonel Majli and Major Barkoti.

The members of the Israel and Jordan delegations to the Mixed Armistice Commission were also present.

Another meeting was scheduled for July 21.

Two Beduin Jailed

BEERSHEBA, Thursday.—Two Israel Beduin who were guilty of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition were sentenced to five and seven years in prison respectively by a Military Court here yesterday.

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Social & Personal

Arrivals by K.L.M. from Paris yesterday included Dr. Pablo Manguel, Argentine Minister to Israel, and Mr. A. Bodenkin, Deputy Director of the Israel Mining Industries.

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Mr. Yona Kesse, M.K., left for Stockholm by K.L.M. yesterday to join the Israel Delegation at the meeting of the Socialist International set for July 15.

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Rabbi Irving Miller, President of the Zionist Organisation of America, returned to the U.S. by K.L.M. yesterday.

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Mr. Edwin Samuel, the European Director of the "Conquest of the Desert" Exhibition, returned to Jerusalem on Wednesday.

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A group of 12 Mizrahi leaders in the U.S., headed by Mr. S. Spar, Secretary General of the U.S. Mizrahi, and Rabbi Frellich, Mizrahi Representative on the Central Bond Drive Committee, arrived by El Al yesterday to attend the foundation stone laying of the Bar-Ilan University. Mr. L. Shleifer, Mizrahi leader in the U.S., also arrived by T.W.A. on Wednesday night to attend the ceremony.

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Mr. Avraham Lifshitz, Vice-Chairman of the Tel Aviv Diamond Bourse, left by B.O.A.C. yesterday for Britain, to attend the annual meeting of the International Federation of Diamond Bourses.

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Mr. E. Tsur, Lydda Airport Manager, returned by El Al yesterday after attending the recent International Aviation meeting in Britain.

•

Dr. Klaus Pringsheim, the conductor, now resident in Japan, left by P.A.L. for Europe yesterday, after a short visit to Israel during which he conducted a concert with the I.P.O.

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Dr. T. Weiss-Rosmarin, editor of "The Jewish Spectator," has arrived by air from the U.S. She will be at the King David Hotel, Jerusalem, from July 15 to 22.

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Dr. Abraham A. Weinberg, Jerusalem, was elected corresponding member for Israel of the American Psychiatric Association at its annual meeting held on May 6.

•

Mr. Munie Weinraub, Senior Lecturer in Architecture at the Technion, left this week for a three-month tour of Europe. He will study industrial buildings, housing and industrial design in more than half-a-dozen countries.

•

Dr. Adelaide Hill, Lecturer on Sociology at the Boston University, will speak on "Women in American Society" at the Moetzet Hapoalot Clubrooms, 49 Rehov Pinsker, Tel Aviv, at 5 p.m. today.

•

Dr. Felix Bloch, of Stanford University, California, 1952 Nobel Prize Winner in Physics, will deliver a guest lecture on "Nuclear Magnetism" under the auspices of the Technion, Israel Institute of Technology, on Sunday, July 12, 8 p.m. in room 20, at the Technion, Haifa.

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Mr. Menahem Begin and Prof. Yosef Klausner will be the main speakers at a memorial meeting to mark the 13th anniversary of the death of Ze'ev Jabotinsky, at the Ohel Shem Hall, Tel Aviv, at 8.30 p.m. Sunday.

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An exhibition, "The Index of American Design," will be opened at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem, at 11 a.m. tomorrow by Mr. William D. Cale, Public Affairs Officer of the American Embassy.

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An exhibition of paintings by Galia Pillin and Lea Majaro Mina will open on Saturday, July 11, at 10 a.m., at the Artists' House, Jerusalem.

THIRD TEST MATCH

By close of play in the first day of the third Test Match at Old Trafford, Manchester, yesterday, Australia had scored 181 for three. Rain had prevented play for three hours.

OPERA
TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, July 14, 8.15 p.m.
Song of Norway
Operetta in 3 acts (7 scenes) based on the life and music of EDVARD GRIEG
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tues., July 21 8.15 p.m.
Carmen
Opera in 4 acts by Bizet
HAIFA ARMON
Thurs., July 23 9 p.m.
Song of Norway
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Sunday, July 26 8.15 p.m.
Samson & Delilah
Opera in 3 acts (4 scenes) by Saint-Saens
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tues., July 28 8.15 p.m.
Song of Norway
Tickets Berlin 67 Allenby Rd. Tel Aviv and at the Habimah box office. Haifa: Ginsburg's office.

S. Africa Votes To Remain in C'wealth

CAPETOWN, Thursday (Reuter) — The House of Assembly yesterday voted for continued co-operation with the Commonwealth if South Africa were to become a republic or not.

The House carried by 86 votes to 56 an amendment on these lines proposed by Prime Minister Daniel Malan to a motion by the leader of the Opposition, Mr. J. G. Strauss.

The House rejected by 89 votes to 57 Mr. Strauss's motion that continued membership in the Commonwealth by South Africa under its present Constitution is in the best interests of the Union.

In his amendment, Dr. Malan asked the House to express its conviction that continued co-operation with other Commonwealth states—along the lines of the recent Prime Ministers' Conference in London—would remain possible and desirable in the future regardless of whether South Africa remained in the Commonwealth or whether it became a republic.

Speaking in the debate earlier yesterday the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Eric Louw, forecast that the day would come when the majority of South Africans would want a republican form of government.

Nixon to Visit Far East this Year

WASHINGTON, Thursday. — (USIS). — Vice-President Richard M. Nixon is to visit the Far East and South Asia late this year as the personal representative of President Eisenhower.

Mr. Nixon

This was announced yesterday by White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty, who said that Mr. Nixon, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Nixon and representatives of the State Department, is to use the visit to "become acquainted with the leaders of foreign countries, to hear their views, to gain first hand impressions, to convey the sincere greetings of the people of the U.S. to the peoples of the areas visited and to bring personal" greetings from the President.

Hussein To Visit Riadh

King Hussein of Jordan is to leave on a three-day official visit to Riadh in Saudi Arabia on Sunday. The trip was postponed at the last minute last week due to ex-King Talal's car accident, NEABs reports. He is to be accompanied by the Queen Mother and Dr. Fawzi el Mulki.

Jordan May Buy Indian Elephants

Elephants are more economical than camels and donkeys in field work and should be imported by Jordan, the Indian Commercial Attache in Alexandria has informed the Amman Chamber of Commerce, "A-Difa," the Old City daily, has reported.

The Chamber of Commerce has recommended importing the animals, and has asked all its members to file their orders at its various branches.

Talks Held on Ways To Prevent Glut of Milk

Recent difficulties in milk distribution, which caused a glut of fresh milk in some areas in spite of the general seasonal shortage necessitating the addition of ten per cent milk powder, were discussed by leading dairy representatives at a meeting called by the Deputy Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr. S. Susayeff in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

The three main proposals were:

the return of milk vendors who had left some dairies for others, thus leaving their former suppliers without sufficient linen to distribute fresh milk;

that permission be given to sell pure milk in areas where there is an abundance;

that dairies be enabled to issue licences to additional milk vendors.

The last proposal was approved immediately, and the first two will be considered further by the Ministry.

Grocers Claim 20%

On the same day Mr. Susayeff saw a delegation of the Grocers Association.

He accepted a memorandum containing various complaints, chiefly that the promise given the grocers while Dr. Dov Joseph was Minister of Commerce that their margin of profit would be raised to 20% had not yet been fulfilled.

Mr. Susayeff promised the delegation that the problem would be considered sympathetically and that an effort would be made to keep the pledge.

Another complaint made by the grocers was in regard to the loss of coupons, and was met by the issue of a regulation providing that from now on a loss of up to one per cent would be made up by the Ministry on the declaration of the grocer concerned through his Association. Losses exceeding one per cent would be subject to investigation.

REVIEW OF YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Military Boarding School Stands To Benefit State and Army

Welcoming the establishment of a military faculty, in the form of a boarding school at the "Reali" Secondary School in Haifa, "Davar" (Histadrut) calls it a very important experiment. There is nothing original in the idea of preparing youngsters for a military career, but the Israel innovation is that most of the schooling will be given in common with the other pupils. This is to prevent any trend toward exclusiveness and a "military caste" which has frequently marred such educational experiments abroad. Most of the expenses will have to be borne by the Ministry for Defence as the fees paid by the pupil's parents will cover only one third of the total sum. But if the experiment is to succeed both the army and the State will greatly benefit. "Ha'aretz" (Independent) also agrees with the basic idea of the new school and says that it will be something very different from the cadet institutions of Germany and Austria of an earlier period. However, the paper draws attention to a sentence in the official announcement to the effect that "the pupils will be educated to fill every responsible function in the State in general." "Ha'aretz" believes that this is a clear case of trespassing on someone else's domain; the aim of the school is to educate a new generation of army officers. The attributes required of persons capable of filling responsible government positions are varied. The army might give, and has given, the State capable administrators, but on the whole one should not blur the basic difference between the necessity of various educational means towards different ends.

Communism Has Not Failed

Both "Kol Ha'am" (Maki) and "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) reacted violently to recent "Davar" editorials dealing with the change of line in Hungary and the other "people's democracies". The former says that Communism has not failed in Hungary and elsewhere; there has been no change at all, as in the past the middle classes were also not prevented from pursuing their business. "Al Hamishmar" takes a somewhat different line, admitting mistakes which had been committed. At the same time, the paper complains that non-Communist bourgeois papers abroad have revealed a much more positive attitude to the recent changes than the socialist press in this country.

Sprinzak's View Preferable

In its editorial "Al Hamishmar" comments on the deliberations at the recent Zionist conference in Jerusalem: the paper rejects the proposals made by Dr. Goldman and Mr. Ben Gurion with regard to the future of the Zionist movement abroad saying that even the suggestions of Mr. Sprinzak are to be preferred.

"Herut" says that it has been profoundly shocked by the report that Jewish delegates have taken part at a dinner together with trade union officials from Germany at the ICFTU conference in Stockholm. "Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) comments on the opening of the trial of members of an alleged underground movement and says that though it cannot yet be known for sure that such a movement did indeed exist, it is doubtful whether it constituted a danger to the state. "Hatzofe" (Work Mizrahi Union) demands a larger measure of support for border settlements and mentions among other things the fact that 600 of these settlements have no telephone contact with the outside world. The IL.2m. needed for that purpose must somehow be obtained.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) sees a certain advance in the new Bill for the defence of the tenant, inasmuch as it does not abolish the last rights of of the landlord. At the same time the paper argues that the increase in rent is not at all sufficient, and in certain cases the increase in taxes to be paid by the landlord is larger than the additional rental he is to receive. New building must be encouraged, and discrimination against the private sector should be discontinued as a precondition for such development.

Records Crash At Army Championships

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — One national record and five Army records were broken at the Army track and field championships in a two-day meet at the Maccabiah Stadium here this week. The contests were watched by thousands of soldiers and by the Military Attaches of diplomatic missions here.

Segen Aris Kleinstub broke his own national high jump record by two cms., clearing 1.875 metres. Egon Green broke the Army mark by throwing the discus 33.47 metres.

A relay quartet covered the 4x100m. in 47.2 secs., while women completed the 4x80 relay in 34 seconds, both Army records.

In the Olympic relay run (800, 400, 200 and 100 metres) the winning team broke a record in 3 minutes 39.7 seconds.

Mira Metal achieved the Army's best high jump, 1.40 metres.

Highest points were scored, by Training Command, 103, followed by Nachal, 77, Air Force, 43, Northern Command, 24, Central Command, 23, the Navy, 17 and Southern Command, 9.

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

9-4: (also tomorrow): Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema Bus 15. Feeding: 2-3 p.m.

9.30-12.30: American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamilla Road. Entrance Free.

9-1: (tomorrow 10-1): "Education through Art" Exhibition in appreciation of Miss Deborah Kallen's 25 years of educational service in this country. Exhibition of the month: "Interior", by the French painter Edouard Vuillard (1868-1940), on loan from Turkish Minister, Bezalel Museum.

9-1 (tomorrow 10-1): Archaeological Exhibition. Also temporary exhibition: Recent acquisitions. Dept. of Antiquities: 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech.

10 a.m.-1 p.m. (also tomorrow) — opening of Comprehensive Pupils' Art Exhibition, Bezalel Museum.

10-1: Exhibition of Paintings by Galia Pillin and Majaro Mina. Artists' House.

8.30 p.m.: "Music to Inspire" (Recorded): Franck: Symphony in D Major with Pierre Monteux and the San Francisco Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Terrace.

TEL AVIV

10-1: Commercial Art in Israel — Masks and Sculptures of Primitive Peoples; Arts and Crafts of The Far East. Museum.

HAIFA

9-2 (tomorrow 9-7) Exhibition of paintings by Charlotte-Landau-Mucheam, Ringart's Bookshop, Central Carmel. Exhibition closing on July 15.

10-1 (also tomorrow): Jewish Antiquities, Hellenistic, Roman, Byzantine, Arabic Art. Municipal Museum, Town Hall.

10-1 (tomorrow 10-1; 5-8): Exhibition of Caprichos by Goya — and Old Masters' Paintings: Municipal Museum-Town Hall.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

11 a.m.: Recorded Music. Beethoven: Concerto in D Major with Heifetz, Toscanini and the NBC Orchestra. Y.M.C.A.

TEL AVIV

8.30 p.m.: Gaslight. Chamber Theatre Mograbi.

9.30 p.m.: Nasr El-Din. Chamber Theatre, Ohel-Shem.

FOR SALE — 3 YOUNG
Dachshunds
8 WEEKS' OLD
A. DAYAN — NAHARIYA.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ARNON: Excuse My Dust.

EDEN: Waterloo Bridge. Today at 5.30 p.m.: The Little World of Don Camillo.

EDISON: Domani e un Altro Giorni. Today at 5.30 p.m.: 1) Toselli Serenade; 2) Coronation.

OR-GIL: Cry, The Beloved Country. Today at 5.30 p.m.: Retreat Hell.

ORION: Jane Eyre.

ORNA: The Cimarron Kid.

STUDIO: The Seven Deadly Sins.

TEL-OR: In Nome Della Legge.

ZION: Somebody Loves Me. Today at 5.30 p.m.: The Marrying Kind.

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Open from 9 a.m. - 7 p.m. (no break).

STOCK MARKET

TEL AVIV

JULY 9.		Rates Fall
Govt Loan		
4% 1950 (reg)	100	—
-1955 (reg.)	100¾	—
4% 1956 (reg.)	100¾	—
Pop. Loan		
1949/69 (IL.10)	100¾	—
1950/75 (IL.10)	96¼	—
3½% Tavel Dollar	1060(?)	+40
B. Leumi Ord. sh.	249	—
A.F.B. Invest.		
4% Debs 50/70	96¼	—
4½% Pref sh.	96¼	—
Ord sh "B"	116	—
Gen. Mortg. Bk.		
4% Debs 49/63	81	—
6% pref sh.	81	—
Binar Debs.		
4% 48/58	90¼	—
4½% 52/68 reg.	79¾	—
Nir Ltd.		
4% Debs 49/59	85	—
5% Pref sh.	60	—4)
Pass Debs.		
4% 42/62	77	—
P.I.D.C.		
Ord sh.	178¾	—
5% Debs.	95	—
Afr. Pal. Inv. Ord sh.	130	—
Rassco		
4% Debs. 58/63	85¼	—
5% Pref Ord sh.	91¼	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	150	—
" "A" Ord sh.	118	—6
Pal. Elec. Ord. sh. (Ser.)	187	—11
Mekoroth Pref. sh.	66¼	—
Ata 4% "C" Pref. sh.	106¼	+10
Ord "B" sh	145¾	—11
6-8% Cons. Debs.	104¾	—
"Kurdanek" Ord. sh.	144	—3
Assis Bri. "B" sh.	171¾	—
"Teva" Ord. sh.	197¼	—
Nesher 6% Debs Ser. A	119¼	+¼
Pal. Cold St. 7% deb.	147	—3
Lodzia 4½% Pref sh.	64¾	—
S.A. Binyan Ord. sh.	98	—
Pal Centr Tr. sh.	96	—
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser 1	73	—
Ser 2	72¾	—
Ser 3	73¾	+¼

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex coupons; d) ex right; x) pruton per one Dollar.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.10 p.m. today and ends at 8.11 p.m. tomorrow.

WEEKLY PORTION
Matot u'Mass'ei (Bamidbar 30.1). Haftara: Jeremia 2.4

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight ½ h p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.00 a.m.; Lecture by Prof. Y. Rivlin. Minha, 1 & 6.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.25 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Achdut Israel Congregation, Beneardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing. Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Benston.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7.20 p.m. Tomorrow Shahrit, 8 p.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight 7.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m., Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 8.25 p.m.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation, Upp Gan Rehavia, E.S.: 6 p.m. Tomorrow: Bible Study: 10 a.m. Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m.

Seventh-Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Tonight: Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Tomorrow: M.W. 9 a.m.; Lecture Services in French, German, Bulgarian, with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 16/4 Moria St., Baka's Bible Study — Tomorrow night: 7.30 p.m. Tuesday: 8 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight, 7.20 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight, 7.15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 1.15 & 7.45 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha: 7.45 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight 6.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 9 p.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatechia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.; Minha 7.30 p.m.

SUNDAY

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qtr.): M.C., 9 a.m. E.S. 6.30 p.m. Canon H.E.A. Jones.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S. 10 a.m. Rev. H.L. Minard. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6.30 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Wm. L. Hull. Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A., 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French. 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.: German Hospice Chapel: 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German: 9 a.m., St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St. near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship 11 a.m. Midweek Prayers, Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Mamillah Road, Corner King George. Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6.30 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S., 7.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Eilat St.): H.C. 7.30 a.m. M.S. 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m. Preacher: Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O. Box 2778.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's Church Street 4): M.S., 11 a.m.: Baptismal Service, 3.30 p.m. E.S., 5.45 p.m. German; E.S. 7 p.m. English.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 a.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish.

French Hospital: 8 a.m. Weekdays, 8 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

NAZARETH

Nazareth Baptist Church (near Mary's Well, Tiberias Rd.): M.S. 11 a.m. E.S. 7.00 p.m. Thursday: Bible Study 7.00 p.m. D.L. Baker P.O.B. 20.

Annunciation (Catholic) (Terra Sancta Convent): 5.30, 6.15, 7, 8 & 9.30 a.m. Weekdays 5.45, 6.15, 7 and 8 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

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Sale of tickets at the I.P.O. Office, 56 Allenby Road, (11—3 and 4—6).

BROADCASTS ON JABOTINSKY DAY

(13TH YARZEIT)

Friday, July 10, 18.15 hours, DR. SHIMSON YOUNITCHMAN. (Yiddish — Kol Zion Lagola) 33.3 m.

Sunday, July 12, 19.30 hours, Mrs. ESTHER RAZIEL-NAOR, M.K. (Kol Yisrael).

" " " 19.45 hours, MR. Y. YOSSIFOF, (French — Kol Zion Lagola) 33.3 m.

" " " 20.15 hours, DR. IMANUEL KOHN, (English Kol Zion Lagola) 33.3 m.

French Govt. to Print Work of Israel Scientist

A rare event in the annals of the French Geological Survey — the publication of a research work by a foreign scientist — will take place shortly when the Survey prints a book by Dr. Ya'acov K. Bentor, lecturer in Mineralogy and Petrology at the Hebrew University.

The volume, entitled "La Chaine des Puys (Massif Central Français) Recherches Petrographiques et Volcanologiques," comprises 500 pages and numerous figures and maps.

Dr. Bentor, who also serves as Director of the Mineralogical Department of the Government Geological Survey, began his work in France 10 years ago and completed it in Israel.

A grant of 2m. francs by the French Government made the publication possible.

Galvanized Iron Ware

Several "lakol" products made of galvanized iron are to be marketed in the near future, it was announced this week.

They are: bathtubs for babies, to sell for IL. 3.800; laundry tubs: No. 2, IL.4; No. 3, IL.3; No. 4, IL.2.100; laundry boilers: No. 2 IL.3.200; No. 3, IL.2.850; No. 4, IL.2.600; buckets, IL. 1.500; and dustpans, 500 pruta.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Today

JERUSALEM: Bruchstein, near Zion Cinema, 3374.

TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 62242. Reitblat, 19 Nahlat Binyamin. Bilu, 21 Bilu, 4063. Ben Yehuda, 142 Ben Yehuda, 23535. Hadassah, Hatikva Qr., 67684. JAFFA: Sa'ad, 24 Rehov 1, 80145.

HAIFA: Harefuah, 61 Hechalutz, 2277. Nisnas, 28 Khuri, 4197.

Tomorrow

JERUSALEM: Shneider, 18 Ben Yehuda, 3841. Bet Israel, Bet Israel Qr. 3251.

TEL AVIV: (8 a.m.-7 p.m.) Breiman, 56 Allenby, 62252. Hygea, 22 Hagdud Haivri, 62366. Kreisler, 21 Nachmani, 3433. Mosenson, 83 Ben Yehuda, 22481. Bilski, 2 Dizengoff, 62661. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387. JAFFA: Alfandry, 2 Yerushalayim, 80707.

TEL AVIV: (7—12 p.m.) Magen David, 35 Allenby, 66426. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 23320. Tikva, 41 Ben Yehuda, 3587. Pillersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4088. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr. 67387. JAFFA: 2 Yerushalayim, 80607.

HAIFA: Nordau, 13 Nordau, 4039. Hagalil, 19 Allenby, Carmel, 183 Pine, 4713.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

Dr. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 5842. Dr. Levitan, 11 Hayarden, 66507. Dr. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26383. JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.

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RESTITUTION GERMANY
Registration has started of claims for ALL ZONES of WESTERN GERMANY incl. WEST BERLIN under the NEW INDEMNITY LAW.
Dr. WALTER FISCHER
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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	26	18	30	30
Tiberias	28	20	36	29
Haifa Port	27	24	29	29
Natanya	71	21	30	31
Hakirya	66	—	30	31
Tel Aviv Port	77	21	27	27
Lydda Airport	47	17	33	33
Jerusalem	35	19	28	29
Beersheba	38	16	35	34
Eilat	9	24	40	41

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

MARAUDERS WERE active on Wednesday night when they penetrated six settlements in the coastal plain and made off with loot comprising livestock, machinery and household goods. In all cases, police followed tracks towards the border.

• • •

THE NUMBER of Arab workers who have registered with the Histadrut's Trade Union Department has reached 8,000, of whom 1,300 are in Nazareth and 700 in Haifa.

• • •

FOR SPITTING at Mrs. Hanna Lamdan, M.K., and for slapping her face at a La'Achdut Ha'Avoda party meeting in Ramle in May 1952, Moshe Kirshenblatt, 30, of Ramle, was sentenced to one month in prison and fined IL.50 by the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday. He was acquitted of two additional charges of assaulting policemen.

• • •

AS OF SUNDAY, "Dan" buses Nos. 54 and 55 will return to their permanent stations at Terminal No. 5 of the Tel Aviv Central Bus Station, following their temporary transfer to Rehov Neve Sha'an owing to road repairs.

Ben-Zvi Is Honorary Citizen of Safad

SAFAD, Thursday. — The people of Safad gave the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi a rousing ovation when they reached this town at noon today.

Rabbis, and City elders greeted the guests at an official reception at the Municipality at which the District Representative, Representatives of the police, and Druze leaders of Gush Halav were present.

The Town Council made the President honorary citizen of Safad.

Mr. Ben-Zvi recalled his first visit in 1908, when he was arrested as a deserter from the Turkish Army.

The President later toured the Huleh Valley Project. Tomorrow he will visit Kiryat Shmoneh and on Saturday, Kfar Giladi.

Judge Must Show Cause In French Legation Case

An order *nisi* requiring a Tel Aviv Magistrate to show cause why he should not rescind a detention order he had issued at the request of the French Legation here, was granted by the High Court in Jerusalem yesterday.

The petitioner, Mr. Martin Wachswera, was ordered held on April 15 by Magistrate Y. Meguri-Cohen after the Legation had requested his arrest for an offence in France involving millions of francs.

The defence counsel, Mr. A. Levitsky, pleaded that the warrant, which was issued under the provisions of the Israel-France Extradition Agreement, was issued without a shred of evidence.

The Court ordered the defendant released on bail in the sum of IL.2,000. *(ITIM)*

Nazareth Mayor, Five Councillors Resign

NAZARETH, Thursday. — The Mayor of Nazareth, Yusuf el-Khouri, and five of the eight City Councillors submitted their resignation to the Military Governor today.

The Council called an extraordinary session after 50 jobless demonstrated outside the Municipality this morning for the immediate employment of 20 men whose work was guaranteed by the Minister of Labour. The Mayor called the police, refused to see the men and told them to put their demands in writing.

The Councillors cited unemployment, the tax increases, tomorrow's scheduled half-day strike against them, the breakdown of municipal finances and inability of the Council to cope with these problems, as the reasons for their resignation.

The town's 1953-4 budget amounted to IL.276,000 of which IL.160,000 was to be raised by taxation. None of the IL.122,000 which the Mayor had sought has materialized to date.

NAZARETH, Thursday. — The Committee for the Reduction of Municipal Taxes, established to fight the increased rates in the town, has issued a leaflet calling for a half-day strike tomorrow.

The strike is in protest against the Municipality having ignored the petition submitted by the Committee two weeks ago asking for tax reductions. This year's taxes are double those of last year.

The leaflet accused the Municipal Council of spending the taxes on salaries and on the private interests of its employees and their relatives.

Judge Is Lenient In Assault Case

"I know that there is no agony greater than being unable to feed one's children," Magistrate M. Even Tov declared in Jerusalem on Wednesday, when he bound over an unemployed man for one year on a charge of having assaulted a labour official of the Jewish Agency.

The official, Mr. S. Stakol, testified that on several occasions he had refused to sign the defendant's time card as he had left his work unfinished. And many times, the official added, the defendant had been denied work for the same reason.

The accused admitted having hurled stones at Mr. Stakol, claiming that the latter's action had robbed him of his employment and had left him without means of feeding his wife and four children.

The Magistrate, glancing at the frail defendant, said, "As I look at this man it seems obvious that he is not a Hercules, and it is understandable that in his condition he was not able to produce the regular work norm." At the same time the Judge warned the defendant to be more careful in the future.

Beduin Sentenced

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A Military Court here has sentenced an Israel Beduin to six months in prison for harbouring a woman who had infiltrated from Jordan.

Another Military Court sitting here in summary session has fined ten residents of Tel Aviv and Ramle for entering a restricted area without a permit. They had been apprehended by Beduin tribesmen.

Keren Hayesod Pledges

During the nine months from October 1952 to June 1953, IL.665,000 was pledged to Keren Hayesod as compared with IL.495,000 during the same period the previous year, the Fund has announced. This amounts to an increase of 34%.

THREAT. — Albert Drevney, 40, charged with having posted a letter threatening to kill President Eisenhower, has been committed to a mental institution.

Half of Frozen Funds Applied for by Arabs

Almost half of the £1m. set aside by Israel under the Palestine Conciliation Commission scheme for the release of frozen Arab bank accounts in Israel has been applied for since the scheme began operating on March 1, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday from an official of the joint Barclays-Ottoman Banks "Control Office."

He disclosed that the total number of applications received thus far has reached 1,874. Of these, more than 700 whose claims total £192,391, have been approved and transferred for payment at the rate of £50 per month.

To date, the official added, more than £47,000 have been paid out by the branches of the two banks in the various Arab countries.

Approximately 1,100 are still being checked by the "Control Office" and by the Custodian of Abandoned Property, he continued, and will be approved very shortly.

Since the recent lifting of the ban on the filing of applications which was imposed by the Jordan authorities, he reported, more than 80 applications were filed on the new forms.

Though the deadline for the scheme is the end of this month, the large number of applications as yet unprocessed may force an extension of the date for at least an additional week or so.

Old Banknotes May Be Exchanged Again

Holders of Anglo-Palestine banknotes which are no longer valid, will be given another chance to exchange them, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. They were taken out of circulation a year ago.

The amount held by people who applied for exchange of their money totals approximately IL.60,000.

The Finance Ministry feels that these people are mostly holders of small savings, who, out of ignorance or for various other reasons, had not exchanged their money within the official time limit.

It was therefore proposed to the Knesset Finance Committee to permit these people to retain their small savings, and a bill to that effect may be tabled in the Knesset next week.

At the same time, it is not expected that the exchange will be restricted to registered applicants only, and any holder of old banknotes will be given legal money in exchange, after deduction of the Compulsory Loan.

Industrial Exhibit Opened in Haifa

HAIFA, Thursday. — An exhibition of products of the metal and electrical industries in northern Israel was opened in the Technion grounds by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Bernstein, this afternoon.

The exhibition was organized on the initiative of the Ministry's Haifa office, in cooperation with the Manufacturers' Association. Eighty-five manufacturers are displaying an impressive range of goods, from nails to elaborate machinery, and from insulating wire to complicated X-ray equipment.

"The accent today is on higher industrial production and on exports, in an endeavour to overcome our economic dependence on outside help," Mr. Bernstein said.

There was need for industry to make more exact calculations now than during the inflationary period, and there was a blessing in this necessity. High production costs were a weak point in Israel industry, the Minister added.

"I do not favour a lowering of living standards, and I deny that they have been lowered, even though purchasing power has shrunk. Even if the pound buys less today, at least the goods are available.

"Our prices must be brought into line with those of the world market. This can be achieved not by lowering living standards but by raising production through higher productivity and efficiency," Dr. Bernstein concluded.

NO AMBULANCE, CHILD BORN DEAD

A tragedy which, it is claimed, might have been averted by the quick response of an ambulance, occurred early yesterday morning when Mrs. Sarah Kapilotan, a resident of the Mekor Baruch Quarter of Jerusalem gave birth to a still-born child and became seriously ill.

When labour set in, the woman's husband called Hadassah Hospital, but no ambulance was sent.

Due to the Magen David Adom strike no ambulance was available.

Finally when her condition became very serious, the woman was taken to Sha'arei Zedek Hospital.

The management of the Hadassah Hospital later explained that it is unable to send an ambulance in such cases.

IL.15,000 Raised For J'lem M.D.A.

The emergency campaign for Jerusalem's striking Magen David Adom has brought in IL.15,000 so far, it was learned yesterday. The Citizens' Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Joseph Sugarman, is now methodically canvassing the town.

In addition, meetings have been held with the Ministers of Social Welfare and Health to discuss the critical situation, in which Jerusalem and the Corridor settlements are without any first-aid service.

Among the list of public-spirited Jerusalemites are the children of the Beit Hakerem School, who organized a collection that brought in IL.95.

In response to the one pound campaign by the general public, IL.5,000 has come in. Contributions should be sent to Magen David Adom, Russian Compound.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Manufacturers' Association and the Histadrut whereby each member firm will pay 100 pruta monthly for each worker, and the workers will pay a similar amount.

This is expected to yield at least IL.8,000 yearly. Similar negotiations are now being conducted with the Artisans' Association and other groups.

Among the first contributors are:

IL.2,500 — Jewish Agency, on account.
IL. 750 — Hamekasher Ltd.;
IL. 500 — Jerusalem Electric & Public Service Corp; Jerusalem Shoe Corporation;
IL. 300 — Jerusalem Pencils Ltd.;
IL. 200 — Eden Hotel; Hamashbir Ltd.

Terrorist Suspects on Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

Aluf-Mishne Halevi turned to the accused asking them, as required by law, whether they had anything to say against the Court as constituted. His bench was stationed on a platform with the national flag pinned to the wall behind, flanked by the State and Army emblems.

Judge Halevi called out the list of names of the accused. The first to be called, Heruti, said that he was not an Arab spy to be tried by the Army. He wanted a "real" Court, not show, he said, his pale face twitching as he tried to assume a nunchalant expression.

Becnar followed with a long, typewritten statement which he read. He said that the trial was "sadism, cruelty and a crime — a symbol of tyranny" which was the State and its degrading Ordinance of 1948.

He announced that he had been interrogated until he had fainted while being held illegally for weeks. He had fought for the State against the British — in order to be treated like a citizen and not as a resident of an occupied territory, he concluded.

Yaffa Dromi made a similar statement, but exercised more restraint. She added that the Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance was illegal as it had been passed by the self-appointed Provisional Council.

Badian stated that the Ordinance was "forced through" after one of the "best deeds in the fight for the freedom of Israel." (Referring to the murder of Count Bernadotte).

Blumenthal said that the guilty persons in this case were free (implying the Government) and that their hands were soiled with the blood of Jewish fighters. They were worse than the Nazis, he commented.

Sharabi, 18, spoke excitedly. "The whole thing is a farce, you are the terrorists," he said, addressing the Court. "The whole thing is a tragi-comedy and the verdict has already been prepared," he shouted.

The other accused who rejected the Court's authority merely announced that they joined the others in their views.

The Attorney-General rose to tell the Court that he pleaded with it not to be prejudiced by what the accused had said, and to try them only by the evidence which would be presented.

The other five suspects, Yehoshafat Givon, Tzila Miguri-Cohen, Malka Papoushado, Eliahu Malayov and Haim Riklin accepted, through their lawyers, the jurisdiction of the Court. These five sat grinning and chatting while the others sang in defiance.

Mr. Ben Ami, former M.K. representing Papushado, said that though he recognized the legality of the Military Court, he thought it advisable that the suspects be tried by a Civil Court. In order not to give rise to bitterness on their part, the lawyers of the other four joined him in his statement.

Aluf-Mishne Halevi ruled that the Court and the Ordinance under which it was trying the accused were both legal.

The Attorney-General approached the judge's bench a few times making statements which were drowned in the noise made by the suspects. Mr. Cohen later told reporters that he was requesting action against the disturbances, but added that the details were of no significance.

The Court adjourned, to return after half an hour with the appointment of the Army defence counsel for the suspects.

(Photos—Page 4)

Agency to Negotiate On Port Rights

The Jewish Agency will negotiate with the Government for the transfer of its rights to the Tel Aviv Port, the plenary session of the Jewish Agency Executive decided yesterday.

Mr. E. Dobkin, Head of its Department of Youth and Hehalutz, and Administration, reviewed the work of his Department, and Mr. I. Raphael submitted proposals designed to foster immigration, reduce emigration and hasten the establishment of the Immigrant-Investor Centre.

Members of the Executive met yesterday with a delegation of the World Federation of the Sephardic Communities.

The Sephardic representatives raised the question of the low proportion (5%) of Sephardic and Oriental youth receiving technical, secondary and higher education. It was pointed out that this situation impedes the fusion of the communities and endangers the future of the nation.

The Agency leaders undertook to bring this before the plenary session of the Executive.

The functions and aims of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency were reviewed by Dr. Emanuel Neumann and Mrs. Rose Halprin, heads of the Agency's Economic Department in Jerusalem and New York.

Dr. Neumann told the press yesterday that the report that the Z.O.A. has decided to build a Z.O.A. House in Jerusalem is premature. The idea has not been considered, much less approved or adopted by the governing bodies of the Z.O.A. either in America or by its representatives in Israel. *(The Jerusalem Post* learns however, that Mr. S. Diskin, chairman of the Jerusalem branch of the General Zionist Party and a building contractor, has commissioned an architect to prepare the blueprints for the projected House).

Finaly Boys Want To Come Here

The Finaly boys have expressed a wish to come to Israel, Rabbi Itzhak Cohen, Chief Rabbi of Grenoble, said when he arrived by El Al at Lydda yesterday for a six week visit.

Rabbi Cohen acted as liaison officer between the French Jewish community and the Bishop of Genoble in the negotiations for the return of the boys to France. *(Itim.)*

Silver Says Ike Will Advance M.E. Peace

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA) —Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver discussed Israel and "witch-hunting" in a long talk with President Eisenhower here yesterday.

The Zionist leader said afterwards that Israel and the Arab states could be confident that the President would be constructive and helpful in advancing peace between them.

Dr. SILVER

Dr. Silver expressed disapproval of Congressional witch - hunting among clergymen. He stated that he had congratulated the President for opposing "book-burning."

Political freedom is derived from religious freedom, he added. "Indirect action to inhibit clergymen from speaking as their religion prompts them will, in the long run, hurt democracy." *(Delayed).*

2,000-Seat Cinemas To Be Built in 3 Cities

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Two film men have come here, one in connection with the construction of cinemas, and the other to advise on film production.

Mr. M. Silverstone, President of 20th Century Fox, arrived by T.W.A. for a two-day visit in connection with his company's plans to construct three new cinemas, each with a seating capacity of 2,000, in Jerusalem, Haifa and Tel Aviv.

Mr. T. Dickinson, noted British producer and Chairman of the British Motion Pictures Academy, has been engaged to advise on the production of a full-length film on the War of Independence, to be made entirely in Israel and directed by Peter Fry. The film will be made at the Herzlia Film Studio.

Cyprus Airways 8 p.c. Dividend

NICOSIA, Thursday — Cyprus Airways, the only British Middle East airline, has declared an eight per cent dividend to shareholders on its 1952 operations.

Syrians Vote On Shishakly Today

Syria goes to the polls today to elect a President of the Republic and to approve the Constitution.

Colonel Adib Shishakly, dictator since his coup d'etat of November, 1951, is the only candidate to have registered, and the Constitution was drafted by his military junta.

The last Presidential elections were in June, 1949, when General Husni a-Za'im, leader of the first of the three Syrian military coups, was the sole candidate.

In spite of persecution of opposition leaders and Army censorship, the proposed Constitution has been condemned by important public groups and political leaders on the grounds that it was not drawn up by an elected body.

SHISHAKLY

The Constitution provides for Presidential elections once in five years and for parliamentary elections every four. The first parliamentary elections are to be held within three months. The President is given power to appoint and dismiss Ministers.

Colonel Fawzi Selo, nominal head-of-State who appointed himself Premier in June, 1952, is to hand in his resignation to Shishakly immediately after the elections. Shishakly will then begin negotiations for a new Cabinet.

A number of former party leaders, including the stalwarts of the former majority party, A-Sha'ab, have announced that they will apply for permission to resume political activity after the adoption of the Constitution.

Cables in Brief

STEPINAC. — The Yugoslav authorities have reported that Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac is ill with a blood complaint.

ROSTAND. — Rosemonde Gerard, widow of Edmond Rostand, author of Cyrano de Bergerac, died in Paris on Wednesday, aged 82. A poetess and playwright, she was the mother of Jean Rostand, one of France's leading biologists, and Maurice Rostand, a poet.

ITALY. — The Italian Navy has laid up, for budgetary reasons, one of its two battleships, the 23,622 ton Andrea Doria, after 40 years of service.

SPAIN.—Eight members of the Spanish Air Force were killed and several injured when an ammunition dump exploded at Puntiro, near Palma De Majorca in the Balearic Islands, on Wednesday night. The explosion was believed to have been due to the heatwave. On June 27, 23 Spanish soldiers were killed by an artillery explosion on Minorca.

State Dept. Relaxes Book-Banning Policy

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP) — The State Department, in a new about-face, has notified its overseas libraries that they can use Communist-authored books if they serve the ends of democracy.

This latest position, disclosed in a 14-page policy statement last night, reversed a March 17 order which categorically barred the works of any Communists or even fellow travellers.

It brought the Department into line with President Eisenhower's anti-"book-burning" statements.

The Department's policy statement was issued by the International Information Administration with the approval of Secretary of State Dulles.

Personal Notices

Dr. and Mrs. M. Spitzer

will be at Home, at 20 Rehov Radak, Jerusalem, on Saturday, July 11, 1953, from 11 a.m. to 1.30 p.m., on the occasion of the

Bar Mitzva

of their son DANIEL

Service will be held at the Kiryat Shmuel Synagogue. This is the only intimation.

Mr. & Mrs. B. Landau

OF METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER

are leaving Israel on short notice and wish to say good-bye to all their friends and acquaintances and to convey their best wishes. Mr. Landau will take up his new appointment with the M.-G.-M., Far East.

To SHARI (Sharfstein) & FAMILY

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written by CHARLOTTE BRONTE
Starring: Orson Welles • Joan Fontaine
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'HIGH NOON'
GARY COOPER
IN THE ROLE THAT WON HIM THE ACADEMY AWARD
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Produced by STANLEY KRAMER
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A great picture in story, cast and direction.

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A great and unforgettable love story.

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Yvonne de Carlo • Peter Ustinov
in the musical comedy
HOTEL SAHARA

MOGRABI
Gene Tierney, Cornel Wilde, Jeanne Crain in
LEAVE HER TO HEAVEN

OPHIR 4th Week
Danielle Darrieux, Martin Carrol,
Adorable Creatures
For adults only

ORION 2nd Week
Dana Andrews, Maria Toren, George Sanders, Audrey Totter
ASSIGNMENT—PARIS!

SHDEROTH 2nd Week
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SAILOR BEWARE
Dean Martin — Jerry Lewis
Corinne Calvert

ARMON Tel. 4448
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Gary Cooper — directed by Fred Zinneman; music Dmitri Tiomkin produced: Stanley Kramer

ATZMON Tel. 3466
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LOVE IS BETTER THAN EVER
Elizabeth Taylor — Larry Parks

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
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James Stewart—Arthur Kennedy
Technicolor
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
STORY OF MOLLY
June Havoc — Scott Brady
Rumanian translation

CARMEL Open Air Tel. 2536
Sat., Sun., Mon.:
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Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
JOLSON SINGS AGAIN
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A great human drama
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Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturday, in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Limited. Registered at the G.P.O.

Founder and Editor
GERSHON AGRON

Editorial Office & Management:
JERUSALEM:
Reh. Hahavatzelet, P.O.B.81. Tel.4233 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau:
32 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel.4251/3 (3 lines)
HAIFA Bureau:
8 Reh. Khayat, P.O.B. 56, Tel. 4594 (3 lines)

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
Inland IL.25.600. Foreign IL.37.- per year.

Friday, July 10, 1953
Tamuz 27, 5713. — Shawal 26, 1372.

The Working Week — *By S. Eliabu*

PIGS AND PRINCIPLES

M. Vincent Auriol is one of the very few major figures in contemporary France to enjoy respect that is commensurate with his office. M. Schuman is probably another — but he is significantly out of office today.

FRANCE AND GERMANY

The President was elected in a blaze of goodwill soon after the adoption of the Fourth Republic's Constitution, when an absolute majority voted for him on the first ballot. His prestige has increased steadily since then — a rare thing for a "Prisoner of the Elysée". So when the President solemnly warns Germany against resurgent nationalism his words cannot be dismissed.

But for all the respect due him and for all his unquestioned honesty of purpose, his speech at Chambery last Sunday must raise some doubts. "We have a right to demand that by their words and deeds they show clearly that they have renounced their hatreds and wish sincerely to work towards peace," he said, referring to the Germans, and particularly those Germans who had attacked France in the recent Bundestag debate on the London Debts Agreement.

No one would wish to deny that nationalism is resurgent in Germany, but it is not a development that is easily arrested and it is wiser not to think so. The sense of nationality is a very live thing, pace those historians who have been trying to persuade us that it is a dead — or worse, a foolish — sentiment. It is, in fact, very much alive in France. It is also implicit in M. Auriol's own words: "We have the right to demand..."

Yet there are others too. Other nations have suffered, if not with the same regularity, at least as much. The French are not alone in their sensitivity to movements on the German scene. But they seem nearly alone in their paralysis in the face of those movements. Therefore in the very midst of this disturbing and delicate problem one is obliged to pose the question: Can sensitivity be rightly elevated to a policy? Can a line of action constantly directed by fear and dislike ever be a fruitful one? It is not as if it were a new problem. Clemenceau and Tardieu were as concerned about it as ever MM. de Gaulle and Bidault are today. But since it has been decided that Germany is to reenter the society of nations, surely it would have been wiser to try — as M. Schuman tried — to make the best of what is on all counts a bad job?

It is true that Dr. Adenauer has occasionally permitted himself to say things about the Saar, for example, that have disturbed the French. But Dr. Adenauer has to reckon with a great many hot-heads who demand of him a more aggressive line than he will accept — hot-heads who stand for the very things the French fear. Dr. Adenauer has therefore to say things which do not always square with the facts of German policy." Yet these facts show that he stands for much that M. Auriol stands for. He should be helped by M. Auriol, not hindered.

The great hope to tame the German nation lay in their inclusion in a firm international organization, an organization so tight that nothing short of a political earthquake could shake them free. The same was true of Italy, where the right wing is at least as great a threat to Signor De Gasperi as the nationalists are to Dr. Adenauer. But Signor De Gasperi has put off the debate of the ratification of the EDC treaty until the Autumn, until the French have made up their minds about it, that is. So, to all intents and purposes, have the Germans. But while the French have been considering and reconsidering, German opponents of the measure have been given a new and very powerful card in the East Berlin rising. It is likely that even if the French ratify the treaty it will be too late. Their hesitations and doubts, their refusal to take a calculated but necessary risk at the crucial moment, has probably wrecked what could have been the final solution to a great European problem.

THE furor over the sale of pork started about six months ago when non-kosher restaurants, taking their cue from the first de-rationing moves, began serving pork. Some of the meat-hungry, rationed to 200 grams of beef a month, willingly paid the exorbitant prices for this addition to the menu. All orthodox citizens, and particularly owners of kosher restaurants, were thus placed in a less advantageous position than their non-observant fellow-citizens. But there were also many non-orthodox Jews for whom the public serving of pork was repugnant, for atavistic reasons.

Alarmed by the rapid expansion of the pork market, in spite of the fact that from the economic point of view pork was the cheapest meat, the anti-pork camp was joined by many Mapai, General Zionist and Herut leaders. Together with the Orthodox parties, they asked the Government to take steps against pig raising, which they said would also harm Israel's good name among Jews throughout the world.

The Orthodox members of the Cabinet, encouraged by such wide backing, pressed hard for a decision and finally the Cabinet decided in principle to limit pig-raising. Orders were given to all military kitchens (one of the main sources of refuse for the pig breeders), to halt the supply of pig-food. The Jewish Agency also made an effort to restrict pig breeding in settlements receiving financial aid from the Agency.

Meanwhile, the de-control movement had progressed and restaurants and shops could also freely sell poultry. The "meat hunger" of those who could afford the luxury was somewhat sated, and the "pork-crisis" receded into the background. However, it remained on record that the government would take steps to restrict pig breeding."

The Orthodox Ministers raised the question in the Cabinet again and again, and newspapermen had a permanent question with which to conclude Government press conferences: "Well, and what about the pigs? Still no decision?"

Last Sunday, for the first time perhaps since the original "crisis" the newsmen forgot to ask the question, and next morning it was only one of the Orthodox papers which carried the news that the Cabinet had decided to restrict pig breeding to a single district: the Northern Area where most of Israel's Christian Arabs live.

The decision was a compromise between the demand of the Orthodox Ministers for a ban on pork except for Christians, and the stand taken by three other Cabinet members (reportedly the Prime Minister, the Minister of Commerce and Industry and the Minister of Justice) who maintained that a restriction of pig breeding (and consequently of pork consumption) constituted an act of religious intolerance. The compromise decision was also accepted by the Orthodox members of the Cabinet. However, when one member of Poalei Agudat Yisrael, which is not in the Government coalition, moved for the total restriction of pig breeding, some of the Orthodox members of the coalition, including the Minister of Religious Affairs, voted in favour of the motion. (The motion was also supported by Mapam's only Arab M.K., whose brother is a leading figure of the Haifa Moslem community).

Women's Service

This week's "pork crisis" seemed an overture to the "military service for women crisis" due next week. The Government spokesman disclosed that the draft of an amendment to the Military Service Law is now being completed and will be tabled in the Knesset next week. The draft provides for "national (non-military) service" for those orthodox girls exempt on religious grounds from regular military service. The present exemption does not provide for any alternative service in *ma'barot*, hospitals etc., and so far over 2,000 girls of military age have been released from service on the basis of this law. The Orthodox wing is making all the usual preparations to fight the amendment, and the Chief Rabbinate Council has been convened for next week.

"Eli says the price of cigarettes has so ruined his taste he is sure he couldn't tell the difference between Northern sector pork and any other."

Trade Improved

The Department of Statistics this week published the foreign trade figures for the first five months of the year. In general, the figures show higher exports and fewer imports, though exports still cover only about 28% of the imports. During the same five months (January-May) of last year the figure was only 18%.

The exact calculation of the real ratio is almost impossible, because of subsequent changes in the exchange rates. For technical reasons, the calculation according to the new exchange rates for imports was taken from only March 1952 (a 14 day delay) and for exports only as from July 1, 1952. Up to now, all exports and imports were also calculated at the original (and now theoretical) rate of IL.1 — $2.80, which enables comparison on a dollar basis.

According to the IL.1 per $2.80 rate, imports from January till May 1953 totalled IL. 41.8m., as compared to IL.52.9m. in the same period the previous year. In actual rates, however, there is an increase from IL. 88.8m. last year to IL.96.9m. this year. For the foreign currency budget, of course, the dollar figure is relevant and represents an improvement; but it means, in terms of the local consumer, that he had to pay much more for considerably less.

On the exports side, according to the IL.1 per $2.80 rate, we sold abroad IL.11.6m. worth of goods during the period January-May this year, as compared with IL.9.5m. in the same period last year.

The drop in imports and increase in exports did not affect all types of goods evenly. Among the imports, the relative amount of food rose from 22% to 28.8% (also representing a small absolute increase), while the share of manufactured goods slumped from 54% to 49.9%. Livestock and unspecified goods dropped from 3.5% to 0.8%. Raw materials remained exactly the same: 20.5%.

A similar comparison of exports shows much smaller proportional changes, though here too a drop in the share of manufactured goods was registered: 35.2% to 34.6% this year. In spite of an absolute rise in the export of manufactured goods, the above was due to the considerable absolute increase in agricultural exports (i.e. much more citrus was exported this year). Agricultural exports amounted to 64.6% this year, 64.4% last year.

Other statistics show that the shortage of cash introduced considerable changes in the Israeli's smoking habits, and this change, accelerated by heavier taxation on more expensive cigarettes, was evident also in the total volume: in January-June 1953 sales amounted to 990 tons, as compared with 1,034 tons in the same period last year. "Lakol" and cheap oriental cigarettes totalled 42% of last year's consumption and rose to 58% this year. "Virginia" cigarettes dropped: 20% last year to 15% this year; mixed oriental-virginia cigarettes dropped from 28% to 26%.

Also this Week, the committee of experts appointed by the Cabinet a few months ago to study the question of partial decontrol of foreign currency, signed and submitted its recommendations. The majority of the committee recommended that the IL.1.500 per dollar rate should be adopted for all imports, including food and fuel, while last week's Cabinet decision exempted those goods from the new, higher rate. As to the original problem, the majority maintained that it was not time yet for even a partial decontrol of foreign currency. The minority opinion was that "private" foreign currency earnings, such as export profits, capital transfers etc. ought to be completely decontrolled, and sold at a free rate to importers, while the controlled rate for food imports should be IL.1.500 per $ instead of the present IL.1 per $.

KOREA: PRICE OF PEACE

Rhee Beyond Reach of International Convention

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

SEOUL. —

THE situation in Korea is humiliating. The small half-state that the Americans created and the United Nations kept alive has rudely contradicted the whole world. It is also tragic, because the truce should have been signed many days ago and it is hard to see for what men are still dying. Yet, even now, on some days, they die in their hundreds.

There can be no precedent for this in history. The President of Korea sends his bland and careful letters to the President of the United States or General Mark Clark, rejecting a truce, threatening final disobedience and protesting his friendship and gratitude.

Little girls in white frocks press themselves against the barbed wire outside the Press Billets in Seoul or jig up and down in the muddy gutters until they are comfortably hysterical and scream for more war with the tears running down their large and innocent faces. And then their teachers blow their whistles and they turn and march away.

Gangs of youths with patriotic slogans tied to their foreheads beat the National Police over the head, kick them expertly in the ribs and wrench away their rifles because they bar the way to the Press or the President, the same police whose leaders probably ordered the demonstration.

A South Korean Corps commander on the Eastern front swears he will never obey an order to cease fire. A brigade commander, who can see his ancestral lands through his binoculars on the other side of the Chinese lines, says the day the order to cease fire comes, he orders his men to advance.

The sober, professional generals at the top of the Korean army are out of favour and it is the wild men who speak of death and attack that are listened to. Yet none of them has shown any hatred for the foreigners who want to stop the war, in short to "desert" them. Even the Union Jack flying outside a British headquarters in Seoul has never been touched, though every politician here has blamed the British for the American attitude.

It is clear that at present the military commanders and the diplomats are uncertain what to do next. President Syngman Rhee is head of a sovereign State. He cannot be arrested or restrained. He cannot be treated as the leader of a Balkan satellite. He commits no crime and breaks no truce if he removes his troops from United Nations command, or if he refuses a truce or a compromise political settlement.

He cannot be starved into submission or even bribed. He seems curiously indifferent to threats of future disaster. His people seem delighted with the way he has embarrassed his friends and made the whole world hang on his whims. And so with elegant and frequent protestations of mutual admiration the United Nations and the South Koreans seem to be starting down different roads, the first towards a humiliating withdrawal and the second to certain destruction at the hands of the Communists.

It is a strange footnote to the situation that the soldiers and observers actually in Korea seem less bitter than people in America and Europe.

The peace the United Nations should have signed was probably the best obtainable. The United Nations did not win this war, though they were not defeated. Indeed in the last few weeks the war has actually seemed to go against them, though this can be explained by the Chinese determination to win ground, any ground, at any price, and quickly. The Eastern Communists have proved themselves as at least as able negotiators as the United Nations. The United Nations team was surprised by the fact that the Communists did not accept their first proposals and by the strength of the world's opposition to their "tough" attitude.

The United Nations were simply not prepared to pay the price in dead men necessary decisively to win this war and so they are ready to sign a peace that would restore to South Korea the frontier that the Communists crossed in 1950, almost exactly three years ago. It allows for a just settlement of the prisoner of war issue.

It is this peace that the Koreans have postponed. They are still certain that the peace can be won, even though their divisions have lately given ground before the Chinese attack; they care little for the cost of the sort of victory they desire; and they believe that a compromise peace means their eventual absorption by the Chinese Communists. It is as simple as that.

The truce will probably still be signed — but only because the Chinese now seem to want peace as ardently as the people of the West. But no one can say what comes afterwards. If the actions of the South Koreans force the United Nations to restart the war, after the tension has been relaxed and their people at home have grown disgruntled, the United Nations would start at a terrible disadvantage. Or if the United Nations withdraw from the peninsula in disgust, then all the blood and suffering will have been wasted. We have started down a long tunnel with no light in it. And it was Syngman Rhee who put out the light.

OFNS

(This is the last of a series of three articles on Korea. The others appeared on July 15 and 16).

Defendants at Sarafand

Alleged Terrorist Group

YA'ACOV HERUTI — 28, son of Sgan-Aluf Mordechai Heruti, president of the Army High Court. Born Israel. Very active in Stern Group from its foundation. Secondary school graduate, recently employed by translation office. Married.

YAFFA DROMI — 25, born Gaza. Graduate Herzlia Secondary School, Tel Aviv. Radio announcer Stern Group during Jerusalem siege. Vplunteer worker on editorial staff of the "Sulam" monthly, secretary, Merchants Association. Fiancee of Ze'ev Badian.

ZE'EV BADIAN — 29, born Bukovina, arrived 1944 on "illegal" ship. Joined Stern Group on arrival here. Handled press and public relations for Group until arrested after murder of Count Bernadotte. Recently chief clerk of Pantours tourist agency, Tel Aviv.

HAIM RIKLIN — 21, member of Stern Group for many years. Participated in 1947 in Stern Group youth course in Ra'anana when group was rounded up by British. Son of an orthodox family. Recently clerk in Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[illegible] — 17, Israel born. Now serving in Army for which he volunteered a few months ago. Relative of Avraham Taizi.

TZILA MIGURI-COHEN — 18, Israel born. Teaches in Beer Ya'acov youth institution. Sister of a former Herut M.K. Studying for teaching qualifying examination.

YEHOSHAFAT GIVON — 17, student Tel Aviv Municipal Secondary School. Father owns electrical appliances shop in Allenby Road, Tel Aviv.

AVRAHAM TAIZI — 19, Israel born. Apprentice to car repair mechanic. Rejected by Army as mentally defective.

YEHEZKEL MIZRAHI — 25, Israel born. Joined British Army at 16, injured while serving British Navy, discharged for heart ailment. Active Stern Group. Detained after murder of Count Bernadotte. Discharged Israel Army as disabled invalid.

AVRAHAM MENDEL — 21, Israel born. Yeshiva student. Recently completed two years' service in Army.

MALKA PAPOSHADO — 16½. Secretary at Herut Party headquarters. Father owns a biscuit factory in Tel Aviv.

YESHAYAHU SHARABI — 16½, Israel born. Apprentice clerk Tel Aviv Water Dept. Supports family of nine.

SHIMON BEHAR — 29, arrived from Bulgaria at 13. Active member of Stern Group. Secondary school graduate. Most recent job, part-time work in lawyer's office, has written English sub-titles for French films.

ELIYAHU MALAYOV — 16, member of Gadna. Recently worked in military press.

YA'ACOV BLUMENTHAL — 27, orthodox section of Stern Group. Electrician. Born Jerusalem; father a Rabbi.

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HAIFA

Readers' Letters

DOG KILLER

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — This morning just before 11 a.m. there was a shot outside near the Jerusalem Touring Club in Talbieh and then the howling of a dog. I raced out to find a man in khaki walking away with a gun over his shoulder. Small children were playing in the vicinity and there was blood all over the place. I caught up with the man who said he had been sent by the Municipality, that he had "already killed nine dogs this morning" and was going to continue while dogs were to be found in the streets. Reloading, he then wanted to shoot a little white dog that was approaching us, and only by standing in front of his rifle could I prevent him from doing so. He refused to wait while I telephoned his office, hailed a truck and drove off into Rehavia, presumably to continue to endanger the lives of the public.

Has the Municipality forgotten that three years ago a child was killed by a man whom they had sent out to shoot dogs?

How in the name of humanity and common decency can we let people kill and cripple innocent creatures in the streets? Is this the protection the Municipality affords dogs licensed at its offices? If for some reason dogs must suddenly be kept off the street, there must be warnings in the press, on the radio etc. Furthermore have we not yet learned to prevent cruelty? What a terrible shock for those children who stood watching in horror.

The executioner insisted that the Municipal sanitation department had sent him on his mission, but he would have been better employed cleaning out ou overflowing cesspits and keeping this dirt from running through our streets.

Yours etc.,

LISSLOTTE EVENARI

Jerusalem, July 9.

RABBINICAL LAW

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—That orthodox Jews should identify Zionism with religion is understandable, but that the whole population and the Zionist Movement should be forced to accept Rabbinical law as civil law means going back to the Middle Ages and its principles and the negation of democracy and personal freedom.

Yours, etc.

K.H.

Haifa.

PEN FRIENDS

Mr. Elias Halevi, a 21-year old man would like to correspond in English, French or Spanish with men and women anywhere in the world between 17 and 25 who are interested in exchanging stamps. His address is Rehov Fabregat 12/2, Ramat Gan B.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE — BETH SEFER REALI IVRI
Hebrew Secondary School

NOTICE TO PARENTS

BOARDING HOUSE AT REALI SCHOOL HAIFA.

The Ministry of Defence is opening a

MILITARY BOARDING HOUSE

attached to the Reali School in Haifa for the school year 1953/54.

The purpose of this boarding house is to provide secondary school education as well as training for command positions in the army and for positions of responsibility in the State.

Tuition will be in accordance with the ordinary curriculum for the seventh and eighth grades at the Reali School and pupils will complete their studies by sitting for the government secondary school leaving examination, (Bhinat Bagrut). In addition to the ordinary curriculum of the Reali School, pupils at the boarding school will receive physical and military training in the afternoons. During the school holidays they will go to camps and on training tours.

Pupils entering this boarding house will not be required to undertake military service beyond the period of service laid down by the Defence Law of 1949.

Pupils for the boarding school will be accepted from all parts of the country on the basis of competitive examinations. Candidates must be Israel citizens, between 15½ and 16 years of age, and must have completed ten or more years of schooling with good marks. Candidates must conform to a suitable standard of physical fitness. Candidates accepted will enter the seventh form.

Tuition fees, including board and lodging, medical care and services, will be IL.300 per annum. A number of full and partial scholarships will be granted to candidates in need of same, who distinguish themselves in the entrance examinations.

Further details as well as application forms may be obtained from the Secretariat of the Reali School, Haifa, P.O.B. 4030 or from the Public Relations Division, Ministry of Defence, Hakirya, Tel Aviv, 4 Street A, between 8 a.m.-2 p.m. Letters on this subject should be marked "Military Boarding House."

Application forms should be submitted to the Director of the Reali School by Friday, July 31, 1953. Preliminary examinations will be held on Wednesday and Thursday, August 5 and 6, 1953.

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Notice of an Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Palestine Mercantile Bank Ltd., Haifa.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above-mentioned Bank will be held at the offices of the Palestine Discount Bank Ltd., at 27 Rehov Yehuda Halevi, Tel Aviv, on Sunday, Aug. 2, 1953, at 11 a.m. to pass the following Special Resolutions submitted by the Directors:

1) "That the name of the company be changed from:
THE PALESTINE MERCANTILE BANK LTD.
in Hebrew: בנק מרכנתיל א"י בע"מ.
to: THE MERCANTILE BANK OF ISRAEL LTD.
in Hebrew: בנק מרכנתיל לישראל בע"מ.

2) "That the Authorised Share Capital of the Company be increased to IL.500,000.- (five hundred thousand Israel Pounds) by the issue of further 400,000 shares of IL.1 each.

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PROFILE — MATYAS RAKOSI

By EHUD AVRIEL

AN outstanding and seemingly secure Communist career has come to an abrupt end. One of the least parliamentary characters of an unparliamentary regime has abdicated in complete accordance with democratic procedure. One of the masters of the Comintern, an architect and captain of the Cominform, has stepped down. Matyas Rakosi moves no longer among the rulers of the Hungarian People's Democracy.

Rakosi was born in 1891 of Jewish parents in a little village near Budapest. His father being a merchant, the young Matyas worked in his shop. In 1913 he went to Budapest and became an employee in the expanding firm of one of his father's Jewish friends. Up to that time, he had moved almost exclusively in the circles of the Jewish petty-bourgeoisie with its near-orthodox family life and firm belief in the rosy future of Hungarian Jewry in the Monarchy. When war came, Rakosi joined the Kaiser's army and was sent to the eastern front. Many years later, the unquestioned ruler of his native land, he said in his whimsical way that the years he spent as a sergeant in the Austro-Hungarian army were the best of his life.

Russian P.O.W.

At the end of this halcyon period, he made his first contacts with the Soviet Union: in 1917 he was taken prisoner and spent a year and a half in a Russian P.o.W. camp, in the midst of revolution and the rise of new powers and new ideas. Rakosi was not present at the first congress of the Comintern. Yet the young revolutionary, who was later to sign his name to the decree dissolving the Comintern, was called upon to go home, with as many other Hungarians as possible, to try to organize a revolution.

The downfall of the Hapsburg Empire threw Central Europe into turmoil and created an abrupt upheaval of dissenting forces which did their utmost to profit by the political vacuum. Bela Kun, of Hungarian origin but trained in the Russian revolutionary movement, started a savage revolution based on terror, expropriation and requisition, involved Hungary in wars with her neighbours, starved the country, disrupted her economy, sowed the seeds of wild hatred of Communists among the wealthy as well as a majority of the proletariat and was finally swept away after a terrible span of four months. Rakosi had become Kun's Commissar of Trade and, together with the dictator and his surviving followers, fled from the scene of his juvenile political experiments.

Having thus tasted public life, Rakosi now wished to broaden his horizon, to increase his knowledge of the world and its troubles and to enhance his personal standing before returning to the comradely haven of Soviet hospitality. He went to Paris and London, met Communists as well as political leaders and economic experts, found that he had a gift for foreign languages and political affairs and set out—in leisurely fashion—on his return trip to the Soviet Union via the tranquil capitals of the Scandinavian countries. However, his travels kept him outside the Soviet Union for only one year, and even this period Rakosi wanted to forget when, having penetrated the inner circle, he began to regard himself as a blueblooded "Muscovite".

Lenin and Chinese

He spent six formative years in the Soviet Union, studying theoretical Leninism, and establishing personal contacts with the then leaders of practical Stalinism. He learnt Russian and shrewdly observed Stalin's ascent to unlimited power. Rakosi was the only remarkable Hungarian in the Comintern-exile; his Communist record was unblemished in spite of his minor role in Bela Kun's uprising; his keen brain and subtle humour helped conceal his ardent ambitions and his assiduity had turned him the commercial employee, into a first-rate Stalinist technician. In 1926 he returned to Hungary to organize and head a Communist party in the face of persecution and the antagonism of both the semi-Fascist Horthy regime and the workers who remembered the horrors of 1919.

However, he was caught almost immediately following his return, and brought to trial, (which he cleverly and fearlessly converted into a Communist propaganda affair). He was sentenced to life imprisonment. In jail he continued studying and added Chinese to his stock of languages. He established contact with the outside world and his feeble party, whose active members he met from time to time as they passed through prison. One of those Communists was Laslo Rajk, who was to serve under Rakosi as Minister of the Interior and later of Foreign Affairs, and who, 20 years later, paid the price of his competition with Rakosi for power in Hungary.

Freed by Germans

In later years, Rakosi liked to relate that he had never expected to remain in jail for the rest of his days, and how he had studied the weaknesses of Horthy's prison system which allowed him to direct his party from his cell; he planned many "improvements" for prisons against the time when he would incarcerate his enemies.

Despite his cunning and optimism Rakosi could not have foreseen the circumstances under which his prison term ended: German jailers opened the gates for him in 1940 when he was exchanged against a couple of Hungarian flags captured by Czar Nicholas in 1849 when Russia assisted in the suppression of the first Hungarian Republic.

Rakosi's third arrival in the Soviet Union was the starting point of his rise to supreme power in his native land. His 14 years in prison had increased his revolutionary prestige and had given him time to develop into an all-round expert in Stalinist philosophy. Moscow was in the throes of total war against Germany and the new arrival was a welcome addition to the decimated leadership which had emerged from the Great Purge. Although Rakosi was mainly concerned with Hungarian affairs he was also able to devote his talents to Chinese politics and general problems of Communist foreign policy. Through his strength, devotion and grasp of complicated international questions, he became one of the most reliable advisors to those who, together with Stalin, directed the fate of the Soviet Union.

Return to Power

Events at home could only please Rakosi. The bourgeois parties and their leaders were one after the other compromising themselves by collaborating with the Nazis, thereby barring their way to power after an allied victory. The rapid advance of the Red Army and the partition of Europe into spheres of influence formed the basis for the revolutionary changes in central European politics. When Rakosi was flown back to Hungary in a Soviet aircraft in 1944, he knew that his hour had come.

But Rakosi had to bide his time, for more than one reason: the western Allies took a more serious view of their responsibilities under the Armistice Agreement in Hungary than in any other conquered country (with the exception of Germany). The absence of an organized Communist Party with a record of resistance during the war was a broken leg for Rakosi to stand on. The power of the Catholic Church was unbroken in spite of the downfall of Horthy's dictatorship and the moral decline of the non-Communist parties. To add to his troubles, Rakosi found that Laslo Rajk had become the venerated hero of the left owing to the part he played in the Spanish Civil War and his record of suffering under Horthy, Hitler and Szallagy, the Hungarian Quisling. Even to the disheartened but realistic right, Rajk was a more palatable partner than Rakosi: he was neither Jew nor Moscovite internationalist.

Rakosi then surrounded himself with a group of able and determined men, among them a few Jews in key posts (Erno Gero and Solten Vass in economics, Peter Gabor in the Secret Police, Pol Farkasz for Defence) and started dealing with "first things" first. A coalition government made of smallholders and peasants in the dignified posts of Prime Minister and various other portfolios provided the veneer for an increasingly Communist regime under Rakosi's leadership. His main tactic was to split the enemies of Communism while establishing a hold over the country by reconstructing the devastated economy and establishing an efficient secret police to shield the Communist-inspired Popular Front. In 1948 Rakosi called his policy "salami tactics" — demanding "a little more every day, like cutting up sausage slice by thin slice." On March 5, 1949, he was able to use a more dignified expression: "People's Democracy," he said, "means dictatorship of the proletariat without the Soviet form." Meanwhile the Hungarian government had passed the Land Reform Bill giving land to "the three million beggars" of the farm proletariat, thus dealing the landed gentry and the Church (till then the largest landowner in Hungary) a deadly blow.

Mindszenty and Rajk

The trial of Cardinal Mindszenty, who confessed to meddling in the country's political affairs and relations with her neighbours, and which ended with his life imprisonment, was instrumental in teaching Hungarians that the People's Democracy would not refrain from violent retaliation against its enemies. The trial of Laslo Rajk, who was sentenced to death and executed in October 1949, proved that there was no mercy even for "internal" enemies.

Although Rakosi had reached the summit of his power, he was still struggling with difficult problems. He was forced to lower the standard of living of farmers and workers and to demand higher output at lower wages. He had to indoctrinate an unwilling country with Communist theory. In August 1952, he was elected Prime Minister of a dismal nation and within less than a year had reached the anti-climax of his relentless struggle for Communist power.

Apparently with a sense of premonition Rakosi had once defined the business of a Communist leader as the most risky profession of our day. Such a man was not given orders — he had to make his own decisions. He was skating on an ice-rink surrounded by a high wall, with stern observers following his every step. One false move — and the ice would swallow up the skater.

It would appear that with new Soviet approach and against a background of flames in Berlin, disorder in Poland, grumbling in Rumania, riots in Czechoslovakia, one of the most experienced skaters of the Stalinist era has been forced to appear before the parliament he had himself convened, to admit his failure and drown.

Monetary Policies and Development

U.S. Board Permits Banks to Cut Reserves

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

NEW YORK. —

BURIED in the Financial Section among the back pages of a recent issue of "The New York Times," is an announcement from Washington, which, according to some economists, will temporarily stave off another Republican depression. These economists had cast a gloomy eye on the hard-money enthusiasts of the Eisenhower administration. They said that the Republican policy of limiting bank credits and raising interest rates was deflationary and would eventually lead to another Hoover-type business debacle.

Last week the Federal Reserve Board, which is America's central bank, took a small step in the other direction. It reduced by one percentage point the amount of money it requires the nation's banks to hold in reserve. This slight reduction was enough to increase bank lending power by six billion dollars.

The Federal Reserve Board has maintained that its hard-money policy is designed to control inflation by limiting credit as long as the business and employment indices remain at record high levels. When more credit is needed to keep the economy on its high plateau, the money brakes may be eased. Maintaining the delicate balance between credit and business activity without permitting sudden drops, is a job for skilled economists. Some would call it a gamble. Though the business indices have not fallen, the economists of the Federal Reserve Board must have seen some danger signs in the Treasury's demands for more government loans to balance the Eisenhower deficit. These could drain the banks and other investment sources of almost all available credit. Had this step not been taken, there might not be sufficient bank money for the normal operation of business, let alone the big expansion plans which many industries are about to launch.

Treasury Approval

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphry said that the Federal Reserve Board's action was made "on its own responsibility but after full consultation with the Treasury. Its action is an orderly continuation of the standing policy of providing the reserves needed for the seasonal demands of business and finance, and for necessary Treasury financing. The action is entirely consistent with the policy of restraint of inflation without too drastic credit restrictions."

Israel economists here are studying this move today for any effect it might have on Israel's financial plans. Israel's three and a half per cent Independence Bonds were launched at a time when the U.S. Government was borrowing at two and a half per cent. Now that the U.S. is selling three and a quarter per cent bonds and the State of Maine is having trouble marketing four and a half per cent tax-exempt bonds, Israel's offering is no longer competitive. The second Bond issue, planned for 1954, may have to carry a higher interest rate. Yesterday's move, however, will help stop the trend towards a higher interest rate by making more investment funds available.

Of course, Israel's Independence bonds, though reported to be the largest single foreign bond flotation in this country, have never been a serious competitor for large institutional or private investment monies. Israel's Bonds are sold on a mass basis at a high cost of almost 20 per cent of the proceeds. More than 85 per cent of the Bonds sold are of $1,000 denomination or under. Mr. Henry Montor, Bond Drive Director, told the Israel press correspondents, a few days before Mr. Eshkol arrived here to discuss another Bond issue, that the majority of the big contributors to Welfare Funds and the U.J.A. have yet to buy a single Bond.

Mr. Eshkol is reported to have concluded from these facts that the Israel Bonds are bought mainly for sentimental reasons. They are the "bonds" between Israel and the "amha" of American Jewry who are rarely reached by the U.J.A., which concentrates on the big givers. Bonds can continue to be sold here for the same reasons, it is thought, but in a smaller operation at lower costs.

They will be regular Government Bonds and not "project" bonds in Israel's mines or other basic industries. No serious investor in Israel industry would consider Government Bonds as the medium for his investment. If he wanted to invest a large sum in Israel's mines, he would go directly to the Israel Mining Corporation or the Treasury. And for the few Jewish capitalists who have bought large amounts of Israel Bonds and would like to transfer their investment to Israel industries with greater profit potentials, the Israel Investments Inc. has been organized by Mr. Montor's friends for just that purpose.

Lesson for Israel

Buyers of Bonds for sentimental reasons care little about the interest rate. So, while a temporary halt in America's burgeoning interest rate must be considered by Israel Bond planners, it is not too important a factor in their thinking.

Other economists interested in Israel, point to the Federal Reserve Board's move as one which might well be emulated by Israel suffering, as it is, from its own brand of government-imposed deflation and mounting unemployment. Israel's N.E.P. has not stopped rising prices entirely, but it has imposed severe monetary restrictions on productive and non-productive enterprises alike, so that the unemployment index rises together with the cost-of-living — a strange type of business depression unknown in this country.

But what Israel could learn from the United States is the necessity to set up a central bank as quickly as possible which could take action like that of the Federal Reserve Board. P. Bernard Nortman, author of "Investing in Israel," points out in his annual economic review for the Technion Yearbook that the severe credit controls imposed on Israel's banks limited their liquidity while "the selective type of credit controls, such as are used by central banks all over the world and the Federal Reserve System in the United States, would choke off undesirable credit expansions but permit other types — those which satisfy the test of being economically productive — to flourish."

American-Israel financial circles here have been buzzing for months with stories of the difficulties of large companies, with sufficient dollar funds for their foreign purchases, in Israel credits for their local expenditures. The companies mentioned are those with the greatest importance for Israel's developing economy, such as Fertilizer and Chemicals and the America-Israel Paper Company.

"The primary need of an underdeveloped country is to stimulate directly productive development," Mr. Nortman writes, "and any measures which curtail this development are not to be tolerated, even if they counteract so evil a force as inflation. In recent years, governments have developed and practised the art of economics and finance to a much greater exactitude and degree than formerly, but the Israel Government, by its sweeping overall credit controls, has chosen non-selective financial policies and operations rather than policies and methods more in line with present-day knowledge and needs. The adoption of a more progressive monetary policy which will not only stem inflation but will also encourage productive investment and development is boldly demanded."

Haifa's New Grain Discharger

In operation for the first time at Haifa port this week was the Dagon Company's grain discharging equipment. The grain is scooped up from the ship's hold by a revolving caterpillar chain inside a long narrow square tube, then elevated to the platform of a 14-metre high mobile tower, weighed and put into 60-kilogram sacks. From the platform the sacks slide down a chute into waiting trucks or rail cars. The equipment's capacity is about 30 tons an hour.

Photo by Muhlstock

Atmosphere at Ascalon

By GERDA L. COHEN

OF course, I'm all for development. Even the creation of another Ministry to co-ordinate all the departments co-ordinating development seemed a bright idea. But development has its disadvantage. You have only to compare the beach at Nahariya with the one at Migdal Ascalon for this queer truth to come home trenchantly. Take Sabbath morning at the Lido, Nahariya. Pennants aflutter, sand swept, attendants well-shaved and polished, the beach looked so inviting that the queue lined up at the ticket office could hardly wait to pay its 200 prutot per head.

All the privileged were gathering in the enclosure, separated by barbed-wire from the common beach beyond. It had been hard to fence off the sea, so an ancient Robinson Crusoe guarded the wire where it tapered down to the rocks. The most popular game among the local lads was to outwit this old fellow, by infiltrating while, in full cry, he rushed after gate-crashers. Or they would explain that a loving uncle awaited with entrance tickets at the Lido; unconvinced, the guard shouted in German, the boys in Hebrew, while another gang slipped through the wire.

Everyone wanted to patronise the Lido, for good reason. Artic vendors, out-yelling the local brand of ice-cream, parade only inside the enclosure. Two kiosks and a restaurant dispense only to the select clientele packed in the Lido. You can have your nails cut, buy a "New Yorker," hire a sun-bonnet or have a photograph taken of the whole family, without moving a yard from the beach. The life-saver, a head taller than anyone else even on ground-level, marshalled his flock with imperious whistling and wavings: woe betide anyone who disobeyed. Everything is planned to a nicety, and the noise of so many visitors enjoying a peaceful Sabbath, must have warmed the hearts of Nahariya Councillors, balancing their '53 budget.

Apart from the rocks, only an out-and-out misanthrope could criticize the Lido at Nahariya, and if anyone craves solitude, he can save 200 pruta and sulk outside the wire, or he can go to Migdal Ascalon.

Stony Track

The beach at Migdal is not at all developed in a governmental sense. Only the stoutest driver dare brave the three or four kilometres of stony cart-track winding from Migdal to the sea. We stuck in the sand verge, and were whitened with dust heaving to dislodge the back wheels. Crowds of Rumanian, Iraqi and Kurdish residents of Migdal, ambling in Sabbath finery, graciously moved aside to let us pass. They carried rounds of *pitta*, tomatoes, pieces of chicken and fried fish, as organized catering has not yet made its mark on Migdal beach. On the other hand, trespassing is impossible to ban among the tangle of grape vine and fig tree, whose shade falls to the cliff-edge. Palms, ragged as a feather duster, tremble in the whisp of wind always cool from the North. Figs, the greenish-white fat ones, which dissolve into honey, hide under dark leaves. For miles on either side of the parking-ground where the population was pitching camp, a bone-white beach curved without a foot-print. We drove along the path marked "to ruins . . ." keeping a sharp eye for marble torsos, but finally went down to swim.

Private enterprise from Migdal sold jade-green and crimson water-ice around the car park, but less dubious thirst-quenching meant a walk to a tap outside a disused orange grove. The secret of Migdal is, therefore, to come laden like Captain Cook with provender, portable canopy, knives and salt, literature and tan lotion. There are no queues, and no rocks to graze your toe; not a single grim notice against undressing on the beach. Of course, round the stacked bicycles and plebeian conglomerate, there is no shortage of paper bags and peel, but an independent bather can easily escape the litter by strolling towards Gaza. An ominous thicket of sign posts informed traffic coming into Migdal: "Barnea film town" is on the way. "Afridar garden city" expanding. "Bayside" and "Yuval Gad" are building. There is reason to fear that Migdal will be as developed as Nahariya before long.

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DEPARTURES: JULY 12—18

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. July 12	0425	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	0615	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	1020	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London
	1030	L.A.I.	Rome, Paris, Brussels, Amsterdam, London, New York
	2359	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London, New York
MON. July 13	0200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0610	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Scandinavia
TUES. July 14	0100	EL AL	Athens, Rome
	0200	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
	0300	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1050	K.L.M.	Istanbul, Frankfurt, Amsterdam
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	2330	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London, Fort Sudan, Khartoum
WED. July 15	0425	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila
	0500	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
	0645	SABENA	Athens, Brussels, New York
THURS. July 16	0200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Paris, London, New York
	0340	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0430	AIR CEYLON	Rome, London
	0430	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokio
	0920	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam
	1020	P.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Hamburg, London
	1100	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milano, Geneva, Paris, New York
	2000	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris, London, New York
FRI. July 17	0200	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1215	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
	1400	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
SAT. July 18	1715	AIR CEYLON	Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

WED. July 15	1445	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul

FROM HAIFA PORT

s.s. GRIMANI sailing from Haifa on July 14, 1953 to Larnaca, Piraeus, Naples, Genoa

s.s. PACE sailing from Haifa on July 15, 1953 to Naples, Marseilles, Genoa.

s.s. ARTZAN sailing from Haifa on July 17, 1953 to Limassol, Naples, Marseilles

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By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

What's New

Histadrut House

WE sent our man and a photographer to the opening of the Histadrut House in Tel Aviv last week. The photographer came back with pictures, our man came back with the following notes:

"Many blue shirts at the gate. Hapoel squads. Many police too. Few people entered. Each one was checked. Had a hard time getting myself in. They called a man named Zvika on a walkie-talkie. Zvika said it was okay. An American tourist at the gate, "The thousands of dollars I donated and you won't let me in!" Zvika said no. Somebody wanted to know where he could find somebody's office and was told to ask Information. "Where is Information?" he asked. "This two-storey building in front of you," they told him. Many flags waving in the wind. Red ones too. The building made a fine impression. Very big. Very beautiful. Very clean. Important people were arriving. Beri Repetur in grey flannel shorts shook hands with Kitsis, in a white Russian shirt, who exclaimed, "Shalom, Berele!" Even Zohar in a grey suit and blue tie welcomed the guests. Photographers were snapping pictures and everyone was smiling ceremoniously. There was a sudden tension in the air. The loudspeaker demanded, "Clear the hall!" and Zvika called out, "Clear the way!" Everybody was silent. The Prime Minister arrived and cast a critical eye over the huge building. Faces paled.

People crowded into the elevators. Somebody said, "Very cleverly built. The front on Arlosoroff Street, the back on Jabotinsky." The elevator man had some trouble with the buttons. We went up and down twice. The assembly hall was crowded when I got there. Movie cameras, photographers, flowers (a big bouquet from Solel Boneh) and microphones. Many great workers in the hall, workers who constructed the Zemach-Tiberias road, danced the Hora while they burned with malaria, etc., etc.

Saw three women who didn't belong to the Second Aliya. They were stenographers. Asked them who is famous for speaking fast. They said "Ben Asher, Repetur, Shazar (when he gets excited), Eshkol and Zisling." And who speaks slowly? "Well... Argov, Noy, Argov, Noy. That's about all." People were in high spirits. Some of them anyway. Barakat put his foot out to trip Gershon Levinson. He almost fell. They both laughed and smoked Pall Malls. The President and the Prime Minister entered. Everyone stood up. There was a respectful silence. Around the speakers' table sat Comrades Ya'ari, Ben Gurion, Zakai, Ben-Zvi, Sprinzak and Namir. On the table sat three "mikes," four ashtrays, five paper cups, a pair of sun glasses (Ya'ari's) and a wooden gavel.

Camrade Zakai looked at Comrade Sprinzak, picked up the gavel and opened the meeting. He recalled the first offices of the Histadrut on Kalisher Street in Tel Aviv and in Musrara in Jerusalem. The Prime Minister, who spoke next, also recalled them. He remembered the bench on which he and Zakai took turns sleeping. Sprinzak, who smoked a cigar, remembered all this too although he never slept on the bench. Everybody understood and laughed. Everyone who spoke referred to the new building as "our house" and "our home". After an hour and a half

of speeches the inaugural meeting ended. I went for a stroll in my gardens and told my guards to keep an eye on my flowers. They looked at me very strangely.

Sign

A sign in a window in one of the Mea She'arim alleys in Jerusalem reads: "I repair watches and primuses and I also accept alms."

Sightseeing

WE'VE wondered for a long time what tourists see off their tours, so when we were in Haifa about a week ago we got in touch with the man in charge of Sightseeing Inc. and asked whether we could tag along on a tour. The answer was: "Sure. The bus leaves from our office at a quarter to eight. Come along."

At a quarter to eight the following morning we appeared at the office (No. 4 Safed St.) accompanied by our dog, a yellow Arab variety. It was his first trip to the north, and he was very excited about it. The bus was a little late due to motor trouble which gave us time to find out that Sightseeing Inc. is a shareholders' corporation founded by Canadian and Israel war veterans. The luxurious buses were built here by the Argaz Company and the drivers were chosen for their ability and accident-free records. The guides know all about the ancient and recent history of the country, its citizens, its development and its immediate and distant future, and can tell it in all the necessary languages.

We went to collect some tourists from Dolphin House in Shavei Zion and some more from Nahariya. There were about a dozen of them, most of them from the United States. One woman spoke Hebrew and a man who is in the fur business spoke German. As we passed the Nahariya *ma'bara* the guide explained who the new immigrants are, where they come from, what we are doing for them and what they are doing for us. An American wearing a blue silk shirt, sun glasses and a camera waved to the *ma'bara* people but nobody waved back. We passed slowly over a piece of road under construction and one of the workers called out in English, "Road very good, yes?" The workers laughed. The tourists waved.

A woman wearing a green flowered dress complained constantly about her new shoes. She told the guide she had taken them to three different shoemakers but that the shoes still pinched her. The guide pointed out the hills of Galilee and punctuated his story with such expressions as "beautiful mountains," "beautiful wadi," "lovely people," "beautiful house," "wonderful landscape." The landscape was, indeed, something to look at. The woman in the green dress asked the man next to her, "Do you mind if I take off my shoes? I hope there's a shoemaker in Tiberias. What a gorgeous country!" The man replied, "Yes." The woman removed her shoes and said, "It's so hard to find sport shoes that you can wear for dress too." The man agreed.

The bus crawled slowly up the mountains. Way down below the sea was stretched out like a great strip of shiny aluminum. We passed ancient olive trees whose trunks were twisted and weather-beaten. Listening to the guide we could visualize ancient caravans winding through these mountains bringing rich goods to ancient kings. Skipping 2,000 years he then launched into an account of the kibbutzim with dates and numbers, the War of Liberation, and what a man can do against a tank. It was very exciting. The dog yipped twice. The sun was beating down on the blue-glass-topped bus and some of the tourists began to doze. Passing through a Druze village the guide pointed out a woman bathing her child in a tin tub and said, "The Druze are much cleaner than the Arabs." The shoeless woman commented, "Anybody could be cleaner than the Arabs." The blue-shirted man waved but only a little child in a group of solemn men waved back. The guide spoke about infiltrators and a woman who had two small boys with her said, "I don't understand why they don't build a high wall all along the borders. That would stop infiltration!"

Above Pekiin the bus stopped and we all got out. The guide told us about the Jews who never left the country and the tourists showed interest. Our dog went to check up on some trees. The driver passed around bottles of soda water and cookies. In M'ror we stopped once more and looked at naked boys diving into the local reservoir. Hordes of dressed children cascaded down the hill shouting "Americani, Americani!" Mr. Blue Shirt waved furiously.

We stopped for lunch and a swim at the Lido in Tiberias. The woman in the green flowered dress stepped gingerly into the water, holding her skirt with one hand, her shoes in the other. Little Tiberians splashing around her asked in Hebrew, "What's your name? What's your name?" The woman answered, "New York, New York, America." We then visited the tomb of Maimonides, the hot springs and Degania, the mother of the collective settlements. From there we drove to Bet Sha'an and entered the Jezreel Valley. The guide then recited to his drowsy charges the lament of David over the death of Saul. We didn't stop at Bet Alpha as the guide explained that the famous mosaic floor had been shipped to New York for an exhibition. Affula made a great impression on the dog. We took a little nap ourself and woke up near Megiddo to hear the guide enquiring of one of the tourists, "Don't you think this landscape is beautiful?" The tourist, waking up with a start, said, "Wha... Yes! I'll say it is!"

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Jet Propulsion Brings Revolution in Aviation

By ZE'EV SEGAL

Israel Air Force personnel inspect one of their new Gloster jet-fighters. Photo by Kaufmann

THE "characteristic roaring whistle of the powerful jet fighters will soon be a familiar sound in the Israel sky.

The history of jet propulsion is short but fascinating. The first flight was by the German Heinkel 178 in August 1939. This and other early attempts proved disappointing but real progress was made in England, largely thanks to the genius and perseverance of Frank Whittle, then a young R.A.F. engineer officer. As his early proposals were cold-shouldered by an unimaginative Air Ministry, Whittle founded the Power Jets Co. in 1935 to develop and experiment on a jet engine. His perseverance and success secured official support and he eventually developed the now famous Gloster "Meteor" which was first used in 1944 against the German V.1 "flying bombs." In 1945 an R.A.F. Meteor IV established a world speed record of 606 m.p.h. (970 km./hr). This speed has of course been exceeded since then, and it is the Meteor which is now in service in the Israel Air Force. A special Meteor has obtained an amazing rate of climb by reaching a height of 12 km. from the ground in three minutes. The Atlantic has been crossed in four and a quarter hours by a British Canberra twin-jet bomber, and the B.O.A.C. De-Havilland Jet "Comet" covers a quarter of the globe's circumference (London — Johannesberg) in 24 hours.

This rapid ascendency of the jet engine is due to its many outstanding advantages.

First, the jet aircraft is much faster at high speeds as the jet engine develops three to four times, or more, power than can be squeezed out of an orthodox piston engine of the same weight. The jet engine is also simpler — it has no pistons, magneto, carburettor, cylinder valves and cooling radiator, with all their elaborate mechanisms; it needs no propeller (except in a special "turbo-prop" engine). Fewer parts mean that less is likely to go wrong, and less maintenance and spares will be needed. It runs on cheap and readily available kerosene (but can use practically any fuel — petrol, light and heavy diesel oil, etc.), whilst the aircraft piston engine requires expensive "high octane" petrol.

Again, the operation of a jet engine, which is a form of "gas turbine," is purely rotary — it has no pistons to cause vibration by moving rapidly to and fro. Hence it runs extremely smoothly and flying is less tiring for pilot and passengers. Further, the smaller "frontal area" of the jet engine offers less resistance to airflow so that less power is required for propulsion. In large airlines the engine is "buried" in the thick mainplanes; in many fighters it is mounted conveniently behind the pilot, leaving an unobstructed view.

However, the jet engine devours enormous quantities of fuel — i.e. its "specific fuel consumption" is higher than that of the piston engine, but this is true for lower speeds only when the jet engine is inefficient. At high speeds and altitudes, for which the jet is designed and intended, it is not less efficient than the piston engine.

How It Works

The operation of the gas turbine jet engine is extremely simple. It has only one main rotating part — the central shaft with an air compressor in the front and a turbine in her rear, all rotating as one unit. The compressor draws in air from the atmosphere, compresses and delivers it into a series of sustionary "combustion chambers" — short containers interposed between the compressor and the turbine — into which fuel is injected and where it burns violently. The gases thus generated are directed on to the turbine blades, which are curved pieces of metal arranged around the periphery of the turbine. The impact of the gases rotates the turbine which thus drives the compressor. The gases are then ejected as a powerful jet which gives rise to the thrust which drives the plane in the opposite direction i.e. forward. This is termed the "reaction principle" a further application of which is in ship propulsion where the propeller drives the ship forward by pushing a large mass of water backwards. The garden sprinkler operates exactly on the same principle.

Although the fundamentals of jet propulsion are simple, their practical implementation involved solving complex engineering problems. To mention just one, the difficulties in developing special metals to withstand the enormous temperatures of combustion and the high mechanical stresses imposed by high speed rotation have only been overcome thanks to the advance in modern metallurgy.

Cigarettes First Bronchitis Cause

NEW YORK (NANA). —

Cigarette smoking is from four to seven times more common as the cause of bronchitis than every other reason.

The bronchial inflammation with its persistent cough, occurs in about 75 per cent of all who inhale 20 or more cigarettes a day. The brand, despite the claims of advertisers, makes little difference.

Tobacco bronchitis is associated almost entirely with deliberately inhaled smoke. The one-package smoker usually, and the two-package smoker almost always, develops the condition. One investigator has found 20 cigarettes a day to be the minimum quantity responsible for laryngeal inflammation.

Abstinence always permits disappearance of tobacco bronchitis, regardless of its duration. The condition is rare in cigar and pipe smokers. Smoking is twice as common among males as among females, but smoking 20 or more cigarettes a day is practised by about the same proportion of both sexes.

JERUSALEM ART NOTES — *Bezalel Students Exhibit*

THE charming collection of Animal Welfare posters at the Students' Exhibition at the New Bezalel School, designed by pupils of R. Deutsch-Dayan, is in my view the most pleasing part of the show. All these posters — to my knowledge the first call for kindness to animals designed here — were awarded prizes and honourable mentions in San Francisco where the competition was sponsored. The general standard of poster design is surprisingly high, higher in any case than that of the posters seen in our streets. The "Return to the Land" posters, for example, have far greater appeal than Keren Kayemet's, designed by a poster artist of international fame.

Efeinhardt's woodcut class and Schaechter's Script class combine to exhibit books, handwritten and illustrated by the pupils. "Noah's Ark" was this year's theme and every manuscript is a gem.

Another example of happy co-operation was seen in Gumbel's metal class and Vera Bischitz-Isaacman's enamel course. Among the results are two beautiful cups, one with a bird motif, the other captivating with a graceful frieze of blue lettering, as well as some jewellery of airy charm. Of the chased brass, I would pick the great teapot and the Menora. A Torah grille, executed in Volpert's class, makes one wish for the speedy return of this fine artist and great teacher.

Judith Kainer's textile class has put the emphasis on linen work and embroidery in the past scholastic year. Once more, cooperation with the Script Class — fortunately obligatory for all students — has produced excellent results. Some of the studies in analysis of colour and form are extremely interesting. The school has received installations for knitting and weaving rugs, and I saw valuable samples for carpets to be made up in the coming year. I wholeheartedly agree with the teacher's decision to make simple rugs without oriental romanticism.

Aschheim and the young teachers, Grau, Wittkin and Stern, form an accomplished faculty. The work of their pupils is a pleasure to the eye. It is particularly satisfactory that Stern has not been forced to repress his sense of humour in his work as a pedagogue.

The school was unable to find a successor for Ben-Zvi, whose class showed such remarkable abstractions in last year's exhibition. Loew's sculpture class exhibits a number of successful statuettes, which underline the wish to see the school's long-planned pottery kiln installed next year.

Eisenscher, Ardon's successor, was able to transmit his fine sense for balanced colour to his pupils. His class's small contribution is one of the finest in the whole exhibition.

A number of well-deserved prizes — Struck Prize, Dan Reisinger: Ben-Zvi Prize, Hanna Avishai; Sonneborn (metal) Yehudit Schaerf; Sonneborn (embroidery), Ruth Bramer; Book Prize, Joseph Lier: Weaving Prize, Zahava Widder; Lettering Prizes, Rahel Chavel and Noach Ophir — were handed to students at Wednesday's ceremony, when nine graduates (neither capped nor gowned) received the degree of "Bachelor of Arts and Crafts" for the first time.

Academician from Uruguay

ZOMA Baitler, whose exhibition sponsored by the Uruguayan Minister was opened at the Bezalel Museum on July 7, was awarded the Grand Prix de l'Exposition Nationale de l'Uruguay in 1953. Zoma Baitler, is an academic painter of great taste and skill. In general his work owes far more to German naturalism than to any French school of landscape painting, (contrary to a general impression of the "Parisian dependence" of South American art.

Baitler exhibits pictures from Italy and Montevideo, together with some works painted here. Some of his Neapolitan views have an impressionist brilliance and I liked the wide, quiet view over Montevideo. He is slightly influenced by Utrillo in one or two architectural pieces, which stylize their well ordered accuracy.

The diffuse light of the European and Uruguayan landscapes seems more successful than the rendering of Israeli atmosphere. The Galilee landscapes are rather indifferent, little more than photographic likenesses. One feels that Baitler could do far better, if he were to find time for extensive sketching in water colour before trying to catch our extremely difficult light in formal oil paintings.

We should like to interpret this exhibition as an indication that the Bezalel Museum intends in future to grant exhibition space to local representatives of the conservative trend in painting.

Monthly Exhibits

IN July the Bezalel Museum is presenting two "Exhibits of the Month." The small pastel by Eduard Vouillard lent by the Turkish Minister, is a representative French Impressionist work, despite its size. Six decorative panels from a small Hungarian synagogue hung in the entrance hall are most enjoyable pieces by one of the itinerant anonymous painters, who, early in the 19th century, painted so many curious tobacco-shop Turks and inns signs in the old Austro-Hungarian empire. The golden candlestick, casting an artful shadow; Joseph interpreting the dreams of a Pharaoh, dressed as a Greek hero in baroque opera; and the sacrifice of Abraham, are vignettes of true folk art.

Th.F.M.

Cinema Notes

'3-D' for Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

IT is now certain that three-dimensional films will regularly appear in Israel cinemas within the next 18 months, Mr. Simha Gruenwald, Chairman of the U.S. Film Agents' Association in Israel and representative of Twentieth Century Fox, declared after his return from Paris where he witnessed the first European performance of that company's cinemascope-sterophonic sound system film, "The Robe," which has a biblical theme.

In Mr. Gruenwald's opinion, the combination of the cinemascope system which projects a three-dimensional picture onto an enlarged screen, with stereophonic sound system (operated with four sound tracks on a 35 mm. film instead of the old fashioned single sound track) is superior to the other three dimensional system, where the audience has to wear polaroid spectacles. Mr. Gruenwald saw "Waxworks," a film produced by the latter system, and while at first this film made a more exciting impression, the audience quickly grew restless and weary of wearing glasses. Moreover, two synchronized projectors are needed to run this type of three-dimensional film.

Special Lens

By contrast, the audience can feel at one with settings and actors in cinemascope-stereophonic sound films. This system requires a smaller investment for capital equipment, merely a 'sound head' and a 'wide angle' lens which can be adjusted to the normal projector. These lenses are at present being produced in Europe (in England, France, Germany and Sweden) and although Twentieth Century Fox owns the patent, it has been made available to all American film companies and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has already started to produce cinemascope-stereophonic sound system films.

Mr. Gruenwald told *The Jerusalem Post* that $150,000 would be required to equip cinemas in our large cities with the new projection material which at a later stage, may well be locally manufactured. He hopes to convince the Treasury (whose once considerable income from cinema attendance has dwindled of late) that audience attendance records will be broken with the introduction of '3-D' films and that the Treasury stands to benefit greatly.

Radio Review

Apologies to Herzl

LAST weekend, the 20th and 21st of Tammuz, two important anniversaries received nation-wide observance — the 45th anniversary of Herzl's death and the 19th of Bialik's. These two dates have been absorbed into our calendar as occasions for recalling the debt we owe to the pioneer of the State and the pioneer of the language revival.

The radio possibilities of these two dates are immense, and contributions were made by Kol Yisrael's major programmes, Kol Yisrael's Children's Hour and Galai Zahal.

The first of these broadcasts was Kol Yisrael's observance of Herzl's anniversary: it proved to be one of the poorest and most inadequate features I have heard for a long time: 28 minutes were allotted by Kol Yisrael to Theodore Herzl — little enough in all consciousness; yet it proved beyond their ingenuity to fill even this meagre stint. It started with a five minute relay from Mount Herzl. This included a message from the President read by Zvi Friedland as though he were reciting a tragic soliloquy from a Greek drama. It was a rendering totally devoid of any vestige of humanity. This, of course, was not Kol Yisrael's fault but it set the programme off on the wrong foot.

Disconcerting Voices

From Mount Herzl we returned to the studio for ten minutes of extracts from the "Jewish State." The material was impressive — it is hard to go wrong on Herzl — but the method of presentation was disconcerting. A male voice read an extract and then announced the next excerpt; this was read by a female voice, which ended by introducing the next piece; then the male voice came back and so on. The effect of each reader, in turn pausing and becoming the narrator, was ludicrous. For the sake of Herzl, it should have been possible to find another pound and a half and hire a third voice to link the passages. To complete the debacle, it was decided to fill in the remaining eight minutes with music. The song chosen was either atrociously recorded or very imperfectly reproduced. In any case it should have been faded out as soon as it began to go sour; instead, it was allowed to drag along its cacophonous course and no word of apology was proffered to the listener for the assault on his eardrums.

Homage to Herzl was presumably also implied by the lugubrious early morning music on Friday, which included the invariable selections of Tchaikovsky at his most psychopathic, always a signal that Kol Yisrael is in mourning.

Neither was justice done to the Bialik anniversary. The major offering was the recording of "Prince Onion and Prince Garlic" which was broadcast twice around the same date last year. It was a charming broadcast, but the variety of Bialik's writings entitle us to suppose that something original could have been produced. The situation was saved to a small extent by devoting the "World of Literature" feature to Bialik.

Galai Zahal realized that a fit tribute could be paid to Bialik through a simple and dignified anthology of his writings. Their programme was more effective than many a major dramatization. On the other hand, Galai Zahal went wrong with their Herzl feature. At least they tried (which is more than can be said for Kol Yisrael) but the feature written by Israel Amittai was far too bloated and ambitions for limited resources. Four voices had to cover a multitude of characters, and the whole effect was too compressed and chopped. It was not a success, but a gallant effort.

Children's Show

The real hero of the weekend was Kol Yisrael's Children's hour. Here were programmes that knew what they wanted and how they should be presented. Both the Herzl and Bialik features involved considerable productions and both were largely effective. Herzl was represented by three of his short stories with morals drawn by Shulamit Riftin; Bialik by a dramatization of the autobiography of his childhood "Aftergrowth," adapted by Shulamit Eitan. In the past, I have advocated repeating certain 'adult' features for the children; on this occasion, the youth broadcasts were the most adult contributions to the occasion.

And next year will be the 50th anniversary for Herzl and the 20th for Bialik. These will call for major efforts in contrast to this year's stopgap efforts.

PICK OF NEXT WEEK'S PROGRAMMES: Bizet's 'Pearl Fishers' (tomorrow at 4.45); Tolstoy's 'The Living Dead' (Monday at 9); The Music of Stan Kenton (Monday at 10.30); Dr. Ze'ev Finkelstein on Shalom Aleichem (Wednesday at 8.45); Negba anniversary (Thursday at 8).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.3, 48.9 & 322 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

NEWS: Hebrew: 7a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.38 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Talk by Dr. M. Avidor. 8.40 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.30 Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Dance of the Hours (Ponchielli); Piano Concerto, (Khatchaturian); Symphony No. 9 (Shostakovich). 7.00 Light Music by "Kol Yisrael" Orchestra. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.20 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: Overture "Giovanna d'Arco" (Verdi), The Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Igor Markevitch. String Serenade (Dvorak) Boyd Neel String Orchestra, Conductor: Boyd Neel; Piano Concerto in F major (Mozart), London Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Dr. Malcolm Sargent, Soloist: Arthur Schnabel: Symphony No.1 (Schubert); Orchestra of the Vienna Symphony Society, Conductor: Kurt Woess. 10.20 Songs (R).-11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert. Works by Boccherini-Francoix, Mozart, Liszt, Mousorgsky, Sibelius & Smetana. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: Overture "Le roi l'a dit" (Delibes); Violin Concerto No.2 (Wieniawski); "Tapiola" (Sibelius). 11.45 "Curtain Up." 12.30 Requests. (R). 1.00 Cinema and Theatre. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Variety. 4.45 Opera. "The Pearl Fishers" (Bizet), Acts I & II. 7.00 Guests in the Studio. 7.15 Light Music (R). 7.45 "Round Table Discussion." 8.00 Questions & Answers by S. Rosen. 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sports. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances (R). 9.30 "Hamavdil" and "Melave Malka." 10.05 Dance Music (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

460, 224, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.30 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 4.00 Works by Dimitri Shostakovics. 4.45 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of our Time. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.20 Legends. 5.30 Chess. 5.40 Folk Dances (R). 6.05 Talk. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): 11.15 p.m. Reading and Legends. 11.30 Jewish Stories. 11.45 Mirror of Israel.

Tomorrow: 11.15 p.m. Programme Highlights. 11.30 Vocal Recital. 11.35 The Week in the Knesset. 11.45 "Melave Malka."

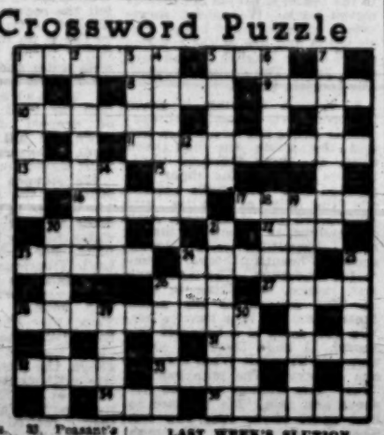
ARMY PROGRAMMES (44.6, 216, 225 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 "Shabbat Eve" Programme. 6.50 Bible Reading. 7.00 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Music. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Folk Dances. 8.00 Questions & Answers. 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.92 & 19.91 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News, News Talk. British Album.

Tomorrow: 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. Parliamentary Review. Programme Parade. London Letter.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS. — 1. Maltese name. 5. Vehicle in ambush. 9. Eric upsets the pudding. 10. Journey before. 10. Grasp by the neck. 11. Where to fill the water in London? 12. Previously a morning (pref.) 15. Shy of company? 16. For (from Basle). 17. The point of the story. 20. He's in grave trouble. 22. Kitchen deity? 23. Is picking them a thorny problem? 24. In front. 26. Breathe your last. 27. Light fruit? 28. American time-tables. 31. Offspring left lying about? 32. Piece of ambergris. 33. Peasant's musical companion. 34. The gem setter's town. 35. Comparatively expensive.

DOWN: — 1. Treated derisively. 2. Lets go of the Rims? 3. Native songs. 4. Wonder of a past age? 5. Buttons perhaps. 6. Player who cushions others. 7. He may be hot work. 12. Tore a letter out. 14. He is of material help. 17. Nothing to tap up. 18. Warmer or cooler? 20. Finally for receipt. 21. Pushed in a bath-chair? 24. Failures always have trouble. 25. Great fear. 26. In which you feel depressed. 29. Red geraniums have it. 30. It's in the south-east.

LAST WEEK'S SLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Couple. 7. Disraeli. 8. Mate. 10. Crayon. 11. Sc-rib-e. 14. Dew. 16. Kites. 17. Seer(Rees). 18. Hare-m. 21. Car-et. 22. Mages. 23. Pins. 26. Seven(coke). 28. Nub. 29. Prints. 30. Li-lies. 31. Amps. 32. Well-read. 33. Better.

DOWN. — 1. Crocus. 2. Player. 3. Idiots. 4. Cricket. 5. P-emit. 6. Wives. 9. Made. 9. Tow. 12. Rim. 13. Reign. 15. Baron. 19. Elder. 19. Hag. 20. Rag. 21. Canters. 22. Men. 24. Pulpit. 25. Thin. 26. Sister. 27. Spawn. 27. Vills. 28. Nim. 30. Lad(e)s.

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A Non-Zionist Contribution

National Council of Jewish Women's Aid

By Alexander M. Dushkin
Director, School of Education of the Hebrew University and the Ministry of Education and Culture.

FROM the earliest days of the Zionist movement we have looked forward to the time when all Jews, Zionists and non-Zionists alike, "will become one band to do His will with a perfect heart" in the rebuilding of Israel in its ancient homeland. Throughout years of struggle we have taken for granted the devotion of organized Zionists, not only of the men but also of the women — Hadassah, Pioneers, Mizrahi and others. As the dream of a Jewish State neared realization, most non-Zionist Jews, moved by their basic Jewishness, surmounted differences and doubts, and became "one band" in an effort to help bring Israel into being and to speed it on its difficult way. All this is part and parcel of the grand dramatic story of our generation. The story of the National Council of Jewish Women of the United States, the first American non-Zionist women's organization, which developed a programme of its own to share in the building of Zion, is of special interest, and carries with it some measure of historic significance.

The National Council of Jewish Women is one of the oldest organizations of Jewish women in America, having been founded in Chicago in 1893 by Hannah G. Solomon. Since then its leaders, from Rebekah Kohut to Mrs. Irving M. Engel, have taught American Jewish women a two-fold lesson — pride in their Jewishness and concern for human betterment and civic welfare. Sensitive to the changing needs and moods of the day, the Council has embraced many civic and philanthropic causes, and its membership in the United States (now some 100,000 strong) has consistently worked for progressive social legislation.

Help for Europe

While the Council's major emphasis has been on the American scene, to which it has been traditionally dedicated since its inception, it also has an overseas programme. After the second World War, the Council shared American Jewry's concern for the rehabilitation of Jewish communities in Europe. Its programme included providing homes for unattached young women in Athens and Paris; a scholarship programme for training foreign students in the varied fields of social welfare in the United States; and material aid by sending work and play material to children's institutions in foreign countries.

The impact of the rebirth of Israel affected the Council deeply. To be sure, as a general Jewish civic organization, whose creed is "what unites Jewish women in America is more important than what divides them", the Council aims to represent all shades of opinion on Jewish matters, including Zionism. Its official position was and still is "non-Zionist". But by 1948, the desire of its members and the mighty changes in our history led the Council's leaders to respond to the tremendous appeal of the nascent Jewish State. They decided to undertake a project in Israel (then Palestine) which would contribute to the cultural advancement of the country.

After serious exploration of possible projects, the Council decided to support and help develop the Department of Education of the Hebrew University. A particularly favourable factor was the Mandate Government's previous offer of the sum of £50,000, provided that the Hebrew University could attract a matching contribution. The Council's project furnished that sum, thus making available to the Hebrew University a total amount of £60,000 within a period of three years.

University Grant

For a time it seemed that the University, then as always bowed under a heavy financial burden, would be unable to match the Government's offer, and that the grant would be lost. Fortunately, Prof. Eliezer Rieger, then the Head of the University's Education Department, who had been instrumental in securing the grant, was visiting the U.S., and learned of the new turn in the Council's programme. Upon his request, the Council supplied the limited funds needed to enable the University to accept the government grant. It was my privilege, together, with Dr. Senator and Dr. Rieger, to work with the Council in determining this project and later to interpret the need for continuing and increasing its support.

The Council women tackled their new project with enthusiasm, heightened by the interest in the rebirth of Israel in 1948. They called a conference on Education in Israel attended by some of the leading authorities in American education, both Jews and non-Jews, — including Messrs. Kilpatrick, Klapper, Kallen, Hook, Turner, Melby and Lorge — and an advisory committee was set up with Dr. J. Rivlin of Queens College as chairman. As a member of that committee I was instrumental in persuading the Council to go beyond their original limited commitment and to take over as its American sponsor the total budgetary responsibility of the Hebrew University's Education Department.

At the following triennial convention in 1949, the new Israel project was acclaimed and the Council trebled its allotment to $50,000 a year. More than that, it set itself the task of developing a system of continuous personal services which has proved very valuable — the sending of carefully selected books, equipment and materials; the evaluation of new educational techniques and experiences; contact with American University leadership; the granting and guidance of fellowships for graduate students of the University Education Department, etc. The National Council of Jewish Women of Canada has also lent its support to the programme, especially to the Beth Hayeled Kindergarten, one of the schools affiliated to the Department of Education.

At its recent Convention in March 1953, the Council reaffirmed its resolution to continue supporting the School of Education. In making this decision, it was encouraged by the growing influence of the School in the development of a unified non-partisan school system in Israel and by its expansion to include the training of teachers on all academic levels. The Council also felt that during these times of political and economic insecurity in the Middle East, Israel was in even greater need than before of help from American Jewry. This was the expressed conviction of Council members despite the stringency of their budget and the emphasis which the American Jewish community in general is now placing on implementing its domestic programmes.

Sensitive to the movement of World Jewry, the Council's overseas material aid programme, known as "Ship-A-Box", is now centred around Israel and North Africa. Every year, hundreds of boxes of work and play materials are sent to kindergartens, homes and youth centres in Israel by Council women throughout the United States.

Besides continuing its support of the School of Education of the Hebrew University and the Ministry of Education, and its Ship-A-Box drive, the Council has taken special joy and pride in its scholarship programme, which in recent years has been largely focussed upon Israel. This programme, modelled on the Exchange Visitor's Programme of the American State Department, aims at enabling capable persons from abroad to pursue specialized studies in the United States. Taking as their slogan Robert Oppenheimer's dictum — "The best way to send knowledge is to wrap it up in a person," the Council has proved to be an excellent medium for sending American ideas and skills to Israel, wrapped in the persons of capable young Israelis, whom the Council brings to American universities and institutions and guides solicitiously and judiciously to help them make the most of their experiences in America. These scholarships cover all expenses for one to two years of study, involving an annual expenditure of over $50,000.

Since the inception of the programme in 1947, the Council has granted 96 scholarships to students from 15 countries, Israel having received the lion's share. (Of these scholarships, 56 were in social work, 23 in special education and psychology, ten in graduate fields of medicine and nursing and seven in related fields.) Some of the scholars who have returned to Israel are now heading our important social service agencies; some have enriched the work of our nursery schools and kindergartens; others work in our hospitals and nutrition centres, one teaches audio-visual education at the Hebrew University. One of the former scholarship students is a teacher at the Jerusalem School of Social Work and has become chairman of the Council's Scholarship Screening Committee in Israel.

For the past two years the Council, in cooperation with the Israel and United States Governments, has sponsored an American specialist who has taught at the School of Social Work in Jerusalem — further evidence of their interest in developing professional education in Israel.

What interested me particularly during my recent visit to New York was the Council's affectionate pride in their "scholars", and particularly in those from Israel; because "they are not only students of obvious ability and charming personality, but are so eager to put their new learning to good use in the new Israel." These young Israel scholars are lovingly guided by the Council, and are frequently sent to address meetings of Council Sections, thus serving as invaluable ambassadors of good will between Israel and America. When we speak of the "bridges" that need to be spanned between world Jewry and Israel, it is good to remember the solid human bridge that is being built by this "non-Zionist" Council of Jewish Women. May other "non-Zionist" Jews the world over follow their example.

Midsummer Dream

Drawn by ASGEIR SCOTT

Embroidery is important in fashion to-day. Lola Prusac in Paris embroiders a midsummer dress of white and blue organza to give the effect of guipure lace.

Personality Portrait

VARDA NISHRY

SINCE the tales of famous international musicians grow repetitive, we were pleased to interview a young Israel musician this week. The danger of being told, "I have to leave for Paris immediately after the concert," or, "After my American tour I am giving a series of concerts with Casals on the Continent" was comparatively small in approaching 18-year-old Varda Nishry. All we knew about her was that she had played outstandingly at some recent concerts here and that she completed her studies at the Conservatoire National in Paris.

When I met her at her parents' home, the only hint of three years of life and work in Paris were the sun glasses which Varda wears indoors as well as out — a rather existentialist habit. But asked whether a young Israel artist is likely to be attracted by existentialist circles in Paris, Varda replied that although she occasionally met them and admires their spiritual leader, Jean Paul Sartre, as a powerful thinker and playwright, her approach was purely out of curiosity.

Varda declares that she was in a fairly comfortable position during her stay in Paris. As she lived with her parents — her father was the Military Attache of the Israel Embassy in the capital — she had no financial problems. That she passed the Conservatoire National's entrance examinations with flying colours, and won a number of prizes, may be attributed to her native talent as well as to her first studies with her mother (which she began at the age of six) and her work with Mrs. Gorochow at the Shulamith Conservatoire in Tel Aviv.

Asking a musician such as Rubinstein or Heifetz whether he has but one idol in the world of music or rather among composers, provides a stereotyped answer, familiar from countless other press conferences. Varda's reply proved more rewarding.

"At this stage of my development it would be dangerous for me to set up one musical idol. I cannot afford it, yet. If I were to say Brahms, I should be doing an injustice to Beethoven.... But just lately Brahms touches me most closely of all the masters. I am searching for emotion: but believe me, I am on guard." There is determination in her words, and fortunately also some sentiment.

Varda is at present making a tour of the settlements and villages among which she grew up. Within a few months she hopes to be able to travel to America to continue her studies under Kappell — one of her favourite pianists, and Arrau. Happily, there is little danger that the essential Varda Nishry will get lost in the New World: on the contrary, it seems that her only possible road leads forward.

MANDO.

DYES MAKE FABRICS WATER-REPELLENT

DOUBLE-duty dyes that make fabrics water-repellent as well as colourful have been developed as the result of an accident in a chemical-engineering laboratory five years ago. This development was reported recently to the American Chemical Society by Mr. Clyde C. DeWitt, Director of the Engineering Experiment Station at Michigan State College here.

The new dyes increase the ability of wool to repel water by 60 times, and of cotton by 12 times, without any change in the texture or composition of the materials. The dyes should also make clothes and other wool or cotton articles more durable, since they lubricate the materials and keep moisture out.

One of the greatest advantages of the new dyes is their permanency; the water-repellent qualities will remain in the materials as long as the dye. This is a definite improvement over most of the current water-proofing agents, which have to be reapplied each time the fabric is cleaned. Dr. DeWitt pointed out that it might be necessary to modify the composition of present dry-cleaning materials in order to clean fabrics coloured by these dyes. *(USIS)*

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

AN "IDEE FIXE"

	S. A Q J 7 3 H. 6 5 D. K J 3 C. A 7 6	
S. 10 5 4 H. Q 9 8 7 D. 9 8 5 C. J 5 4	N W E S	S. K 9 2 H. K 10 4 2 D. Q 8 2 C. K 9 2
	S. 8 6 H. A J 3 D. A 10 7 4 C. Q 10 8 3	

EAST was dealer, with neither side vulnerable. After two passes, West opened the bidding with a psychic three clubs(!) and South landed on his feet with three no-trumps.

West started with the four of spades, and dummy's knave was allowed to win. A low diamond came back to the closed hand, and the ten took trick number two. East took trick number three with the king of spades and returned the deuce of clubs. Declarer mentally reduced West's original club holding to a five-card suit: he covered the club with the ten and let West make his knave. West next went down the nine of hearts, and East's king fell to declarer's ace.

With both the spades and diamonds breaking evenly, declarer could now have collected ten tricks without exerting himself. But he was possessed by the idée fixe that West had a string of clubs, and that consequently no suit would split favourably. Hence the need to manoeuvre for a squeeze against East. He helped a club, and West surprised by following with the five. South beamed: now or never! this seemed to be a unique opportunity to take a "safe" finesse, and he therefore called for dummy's seven-spot.

The rest is history. East grabbed the trick and spiked declarer with a heart return, setting the iron-clad contract by two tricks. Tableau!

SOLVING CONTEST

Here is the first set of problems for the third quarter of 1953. Our readers are requested to forward their solutions to reach the Tel Aviv office of *The Jerusalem Post* by the second Sunday after the publication of the problems, clearly marked "Bridge" on the envelope. The Prize will be announced later.

(1) Match points, both sides vulnerable, South dealer.

South	West	North	East
1H	—	3H	—
4C	—	4D	—
4H	—	5C	—
?			

You, South, hold :
S. J 5, H. A K 10 8 5, D. 7 5 2, C. A Q J 9
What do you bid?

(2) Rubber bridge, neither side vulnerable, East Dealer.

East	South	West	North
—	1S	—	1NT
—	?		

You, South, hold :
S. A K 8 4, H. K Q 8 2, D. A 9 6, C. A 9.
What do you bid?

(3) Rubber bridge. North-South vulnerable, West dealer.

West	North	East	South
—	—	—	1D
—	1S	—	2C
—	3D	—	?

You, South, hold :
S. K 9, H. 9, D. A Q J 9 7, C. A Q 7 5 2.
What do you bid?

(4) Match points, both sides vulnerable, North dealer.

North	East	South	West
1S	—	2D	—
2H	—	3C	—
3NT	—	?	

You, South, hold :
S. —, H. A 9 7, D. A J 8 7 5, C. K Q 10 7 6.
What do you bid?

(5. Rubber bridge, both sides vulnerable. East Dealer.

East	South	West	North
—	1H	1S	—
2C	?		

You, South, hold :
S. A 8, H. A K Q J 7 2, D. 9 7 3, C. K 5.
What do you bid?

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gardening notes

Planting a New Lawn

LIPPIA REPENS, L. nudiflora (lipia sociadet) is a low, spreading plant, with small leaves and tiny, lilac and yellow flowers which are arranged in small clusters scarcely one cm. in diameter. The plant, which belongs to the verbenaceae family, is a perennial which grows wild in wet places in Israel's plains. It roots at the nodes and is used in Israel and other subtropical countries as a substitute for grass. Its leaves turn a bluish colour for a short period in the cold winter months. It may be used as a lawn cover in sunny places, but it is not suitable for lawns where children will play. To plant a Lippia lawn, creeping stems of the plants, found in *wadis*, should be used.

Unless you have enough water in your garden and the necessary tools for mowing grass, do not begin to make a new lawn. If your lawn is very small, (no larger than ten sq.m.) it is possible to mow it with a hedge-shear (masmera is gederyeruka); otherwise you need a lawnmower, (mechonat kisuach).

Planting time. — Perennial grasses should be planted in the growing season, i.e. in summer. Thus new lawns may be planted at almost any time from April to September, but planting in April or May is most satisfactory.

Preparation of the Soil. — The basis of any good permanent lawn lies in the thorough preparation of the soil. Otherwise you will struggle for years and ntver create a really fine lawn.

Before planting the lawn, all weeds, such as "jabilth," should be carefully removed. If your garden soil is very good and without perennial weeds, it is enough to loosen the soil to a depth of approximately 30 cm. Next mix in humus or decayed stable manure and chemical fertilizers' and rake removing all stones near the surface of the soil. Next water the ground and leave it for about two weeks to allow the weeds found in the soil and the manure to germinate.

When these weeds have germinated, wait until the soil becomes dry and then turn it again slightly and rake it, until it is smooth and even. The soil is now ready for planting a lawn.

BEN GINATH

ט עוד עברי כ

לְמִוּת חוֹלִים

בירושלים

סיר: סְלִיחָה, גְּבֶרֶת, אֵיךְ אֲנִי מַגִּיעַ מִכָּאן לְבֵית־דִּיזֶנְגוֹף?

נברת: אַתָּה רוֹצֶה לָלֶכֶת בְּרֶגֶל, אוֹ לִנְסֹעַ?

סיר: אֲנִי מוּכָן לָלֶכֶת בְּרֶגֶל, אִם זֶה לֹא רָחוֹק מְאֹד.

נברת: זֶה לֹא רָחוֹק, אֲבָל קָשֶׁה קְצָת לִמְצֹא אֶת הַדֶּרֶךְ לְשָׁם.

סיר: וְלָמָּה דַּרְגָּל קָרוֹב יוֹתֵר?

נברת: לָמָּה דַּרְגָּל רָחוֹק יוֹתֵר, אֲבָל לְשָׁם יֵשׁ קַו טוֹב בְּאוֹטוֹבּוּס הַנּוֹסֵעַ לְבֵית־הַנָּכֶם, וְגַם דֶּרֶךְ בֵּית־הַכֶּרֶם.

סיר: זֶה לֹא בִּירוּשָׁלַיִם?

נברת: כֵּן, אֲבָל הֵן שְׁכוּנוֹת שֶׁל יְרוּשָׁלַיִם. אֲנִי רוֹאָה שֶׁאַתָּה מִבֵּין אוֹתִי...

סיר: רֶגַע אֶחָד, אֲנִי צָרִיךְ לִרְאוֹת בְּמִלּוֹן הַמַּפָּה שֶׁלִּי, מַה זֹּאת „שְׁכוּנָה". אֲנִי כְּבָר יוֹדֵעַ, מָצָאתִי!

נברת: אֵיזֶה מִלּוֹן הוּא זֶה?

סיר: זֶה מִלּוֹן קֶטֶן לְסִיָּרִים.

מְגוּנֶּה (ha-ge-ney-ah) which goes ,travels		מַרְגֵּעַ ("g" as in rear) ah) reach	
דֶּרֶךְ (de-rech) through, by way of		לָלֶכֶת (la-le-khet) to go	
הֵן (hen) they (f. pl.)		רֶגֶל (re-gel) foot	
שְׁכוּנַת (sh'chunat) neighbourhood, quarter		בְּרֶגֶל (ba-re-gel) on foot	
שְׁכוּנוֹת (sh'chunot) neighbourhoods, quarters		אוֹ (o) or	
מֵבִין (may-veen) understand		אִם (im) if	
אוֹתִי (o-tee) me		קָשֶׁה (ka-shé) hard, difficult	
עוֹד לֹא (od - law) not yet		לִמְצֹא (lim-tzo) to find	
מִלּוֹן (mee-lon) dictionary		קָרוֹב (ka-rov) near	
מָצָאתִי (ma-tza-tee) I found, have found		קֶשֶׁר (ke-sher) Connection	

Married on Television

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. —

WHEN I sometimes run across giddy couples who tell me they're having a $100-a-couple wedding at the Waldorf Plaza, or whatever they call those smooth places, I wonder whether I should tell them about those other couples who have literally millions of guests and, instead of paying $100-a-couple, involve themselves in a maximum outlay of a three-cent stamp. They put the stamp on an envelope, address the envelope to a television station and enclose a note saying, "Please, we want to get married on June 16, and we'd like to have it on television."

Each day, as long as the wedding fashion lasts, there's at least one couple married publicly right here in New York on television. Just today I watched Marvin and Alisa married on a television screen, with a rabbi, a *huppa*, a glass, a ring, wine, and tearsome relatives. It was all there — and a lot more that will induce lots of couples to apply for this public cermony. Hardly had the rabbi said "*mazal-tov*," hardly had Marvin taken a peck at Alisa's cheek when the routine began.

Pay-Off

The festive scene disappeared and we met the commercial — quite appropriate for a new housewife — announcing "Here's a girl who knows about pies. Betty Crocker Kitchen Pie Crust Mix." When the inevitable interlude was over, the pay-off for the public marriage came with what should have been a fanfare of trumpets. The couple were presented with a silver cutlery service for 12, an automatic toaster, an electric iron, three woollen blankets, all of which the couple took in their smiling stride. It was the next item on the free list that really made the bride beam. "A gift to you... a Mocorola television set...." the M.C. boomed, rattling on to tell of such trivial additions as a refrigerator, a car, a Betty Crocker Cook Book, a picture album of the ceremony just completed, — and a round-trip air journey to Montreal for a honeymoon in a resort in Quebec.

Actually, I don't think it's as simple as all that. I tuned in to the proceedings just in time to hear the rabbi recite the blessing over wine and I'm sure a lot had happened before that. Some of these programmes introduce the bride and groom — and really make them blush. The announcer poses such innocuous questions as "When did you meet?" "How was that first kiss?" "What do you think of your mother-in-law-to-be?" "What did you think of your mother-in-law-to-be?" (Subtle difference in questioning) "How many children are you going to have?" "Who is going to wear the pants in your family?" And so on, down the line. I didn't hear this on the Betty Crocker programme — maybe Marvin and Alisa were spared, but I've heard it on similar spectacles performed before the eyes of ten or more million Americans. It almost puts those 100-dollar-a-couple efforts in the Waldorf-Plaza in the same category as a wedding luncheon in a Woolworth cafeteria.

Britain's Traditional Housewife

By Alison Settle

LONDON. —

THE English housewife has never received such a sturdy education in history as she is now undergoing and about which she has grown enthusiastic. The Country Women's Institutes, the Townswomen's Guilds, and Adult Colleges with resident week-end courses (to which husbands are also invited) have a long rota of first-class lecturers who help today's housewives in England to study resemblances to and differences between the lives led by women in the reign of the first Queen Elizabeth and now in that of Queen Elizabeth II.

Christina Hole, a popular authoress, who makes a speciality of English home life and lore, points out that wives of Stuart days held as responsible a position as any in the world of today. Their normal occupations included the care and education of young children, dairy-work, the making of medicines, cosmetics, and the spinning of fabrics. But in those troubled times they might be called on also to administer the estates of husbands "on the run," to defend their homes against siege, and to carry on a religious "underground movement" in which fugitives had to be hidden and fed, and news distributed.

The Stuart housewife was charged then, as wives are now, with the provision "of good living in every sense of the word." She did not sit on committees and seldom held public office, though she occasionally engaged in trading. But her importance was generally recognised, the hard work and perseverance since on her attitude depended of all around. Visitors to England in the 17th century (and earlier) were astonished at the great honour paid to women, the liberty they enjoyed, and the way in which they shared work, journeys and leisure with their menfolk.

Labour-saving devices were being discussed, of which the greatest, introduced in the 16th century, was the spinning-wheel, then replacing the spindle; this was important when most households spun and many wove their own fabrics.

Housewife audiences discover that the open-floor plan of house-building (in which dining space, kitchen and space for leisure-time amusements were arranged without walls between) had had to be abandoned, even during the reign of the first Queen Elizabeth, in the interests of easier heating, smaller and warmer rooms replacing the open-plan Tudor "house-place" system. And still another likeness to her predecessors is also felt by today's housewife when she learns from Miss Christina Hole that pea-soup fogs, rising from the mists of the River Thames, afflicted London homes in those days and caused much hard work to restore shining cleanliness to rooms and utensils.

(OFNS)

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ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
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Salads Solve Summer's Luncheon Dilemmas

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

"WHAT shall we have for lunch today?" I am asked by almost every friend I meet while out shopping. "There's little fat for frying" they sigh, "and no fish to fry."

"Salad" is my reply "not just a light crisp cool one, but a filler that's refreshing too." The greengrocer's bins are piled high with almost everything to make a vegetarian's dream come true. The problem, my neighbours point out, is that there's little oil for dressing, little margarine for bread, that a salad alone isn't enough. Fortunately, fine quality salad dressings are unrationed. I've had fun this week experimenting with Telma's five varieties: mayonnaise, salad cream, sauce and Hungarian sandwich spreads. The salad cream and sauce blend well with lebenia to dilute both the strength and the price. We use the mayonnaise, which is rich in oil and egg yolk, and the sandwich spread instead of margarine on bread. All five dressings were extremely adaptable to changed roles in new and exciting luncheon salad dishes Preceded by a cold soup or finished with a light dessert salad makes a complete and delightful summer meal.

Potato Herring Salad

3 cups diced boiled potatoes; 2 herrings, well soaked; 1 onion; 1 hard-boiled egg; 1 red pepper; 1 green pepper; 1 dill pickle; Salt and pepper; Lettuce Telma Mayonnaise; Lebenia; Tomato.

Dice the herrings which have been soaked for a day. Dice the peppers, onion and pickle. Mix the mayonnaise with an equal part of lebenia. Toss all together and serve, chilled, on a nest of lettuce. Garnish with sliced egg and tomato. Serve with toast and coffee, followed by fresh fruit.

Legume Salad

2 cups yellow string beans, cooked and cut; Thousand Island Salad Dressing (see below); 1 tin peas; Grated yellow cheese.

Lightly mix the cheese, peas and beans and cover with the following Thousand Island Dressing.

2 tsps. diced sweet-sour pickles; 1 Jar Telma Sandwich Spread; 3 tbsps. thick strained lebenia; 1 tbsps. ketchup (optional); 2 tbsps. chopped green pepper, 1 tbsp. chopped olives.

Vigorously mix dressing ingredients together. Garnish the salad with radish roses and parsley sprigs. Follow up this dish with jam on flapjack pancakes, and lemonade, and you are off to a happy afternoon.

Crisp Nutty Salad

Cabbage; chopped peanuts; salt; green pepper; onion; Hungarian Mayonnaise Spread; Lebenia.

Chop a crisp cabbage, and add to it finely chopped pepper and onion, as well as coarsely chopped peanuts. Mix Hungarian Telma spread with an equal part of lebenia, and dress the salad. Serve this with balls of cottage cheese, followed by chocolate pudding and tea.

You'll often find that soup and a sandwich make a good start for a summer luncheon. Followed by a substantial fruit salad, you have a hearty meal that goes down well in warm weather.

For some reason, fruit salads in Israel always seem to be dressed in wine sauce. In the United States a piquant cream dressing is most often used. Although we have no whipped cream in Israel we can do much with lebenia. The secret, I find, lies in draining the lebenia of its excess whey. The lebenia is then as thick as sour cream but considerably nearer to sweet cream in flavour. Beaten up after adding sugar and vanilla, lebenia in this form mixes ideally with mayonnaise or Telma Cream to form a fruit salad dressing.

Frozen Fruit Salad

4 bananas, sliced; 4 apricots, sliced; 3 large plums, sliced; 1 small bunch of grapes; 1 jar Telma Cream; cup thick strained lebenia; 1 tsp. vanilla; 2 tbsps. sugar; 1 egg white (optional).

Beat up lebenia, add Telma Cream, sugar and vanilla. Gently fold in beaten egg-white and tuck in the fruit carefully. Place in freezing tray until hard enough to cut. Cut in squares and serve on lettuce. This makes a company dish at any time.

Moulded Fruit Salad

1¼ cups hot water; 1 pkg. Lemon Jelly; Diced melon; Grapes; Sliced Bananas; Plum slices; Apricot slices.

DRESSING

2 tbsps. Telma cream; 4 tbsps. strained thick lebenia; 2 tbsps. orange juice; Rind of 1/4 lemon; 2 tbsps. sugar.

Dissolve jelly in water. Allow to cool and nearly set. Mix in the fruit. You can now mix the dressing into the mould or, if you prefer, save it to pour over the fruit salad when serving.

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English Books and Plays

By OLIVIA MANNING

The English summer has settled in with three days of rain to every day of sunshine and the usual grumbles have resulted. There was a time when this was the dead season for publishing. The wealthier classes, the book buying public, would disappear from the scene to country houses or suitable resorts and give their attention to sport.

Times have changed. Today everyone has a holiday of some sort and everyone takes with him "something to read" so that publishers are beginning to find the summer season a profitable one. Many of the best books are coming out in June, July or August, and this year they include a new novel by that remarkable writer Edgar Mittelholzer who has brought out four books fairly rapidly since his success with "Morning at the Office."

Perhaps he has brought them out too rapidly for the new novel "The Life and Death of Sylvia" shows signs of strain — the writing is uneven and too much of the matter is trivial. Nevertheless, the cumulative effect of this pathetic story of a half-English girl, to whom it seems life is offering everything but who ends so depraved that she finds death preferable to life, is forceful and many scenes are unforgettable.

Mr. Mittelholzer was born in 1901 in British Guiana, a descendant of a Swiss settler. He was 40 before he published his first novel and it would be interesting to know why so potent a talent was so long in revealing itself. He worked for a while for the British Council in London but has now returned to the West Indies.

World Peace Play

With the free entertainment provided by the Coronation and its aftermath, it is not surprising that the theatres have had to face a lean time. One of the chief successes that has kept its end up has been "Escapade," a brilliant and amusing play that carries beneath its humour a very moving appeal for world peace.

It tells the story of a famous writer, an ardent worker for peace, who has packed off his three sons to a boarding-school so that he may have time for his own good works. The eldest boy is a born leader, and when the three of them disappear on a peace mission of their own, the father realizes for the first time how deeply his ideals have impressed his children.

The children (who never appear on the stage) have stolen an aeroplane to travel to Venice and deliver their own appeal for peace, the appeal of the youth of the world, those who would be called upon to sacrifice their lives in a new world war.

The appeal is one that will move any audience that has known the waste and cruelty of war.

A Hamlet Experiment

One of the more outlying theatres, the Embassy at Swiss Cottage, has made an attempt to put on Shakespeare that has been interesting if not entirely successful. Neither of the plays chosen — "Hamlet" and "Twelth Night" — is easily staged, and the set piece which served for both productions was ugly and unadaptable. George Coulouris, famous for his performance in "Citizen Kane," made a delicious Malvolio but was much less effective as the king in "Hamlet."

Possibly no more stark court was placed upon any stage as the court of Denmark seen at the Embassy. The king and queen, usually standing about alone, seemed to be trying to make some sort of a show on the cheap. This sparsity of followers and pomp failed to do what is most essential — underline the solitariness of Hamlet. The young actor who took this long and exacting part did well enough, but a city that has seen every major actor of the day play Hamlet, demands high intelligence, subtlety and lyricism rather than competence.

A SPURIOUS PORTRAIT

"My Uncle Josef Stalin". By Budu Svanidse. Putnam, New York. 260 pp. $3.

The author is a son of a sister of Keke Svanidse, Stalin's first wife, and saw his famous uncle "Soso" first at his wedding, in June 1904. Later, in 1912, he worked with him editing "Pravda" and during the second World War became his personal secretary. He saw his uncle playing domino and nine pins, he saw him hunting, fishing and beating up his son Vassili.

Budu Svanidse gives us intimate glimpses of Stalin as a cook, a singer, in the garden and in the bathroom. In addition most of the political mysteries are solved for the gullible reader, such as what, for instance, became of Nikolai Yeshov, head of the political police in the late 30's. Why did Budu Svanidse leave Russia? He intended to marry a woman who preferred not to live in Russia and he therefore gave up his responsible position with the Soviet occupation forces in Hungary in 1946 or thereabouts. His story, first published in instalments in the British and American press, has been an immediate success and has already appeared in many languages.

Budu's stories about uncle Soso are fabrications from beginning to end and very clumsy one's at that: he does not even get the names of Moscow's streets right, using their pre-revolutionary names. Budu Svanidse, to be sure does not exist, nor is the author anybody remotely like him, and all his adventures have been concocted by a Paris agency of literary inventors.

This is about all that can and should be said about the late Soso's non-existent nephew but a word of warning should be added about the recent appearance of Budu Svanidse's colleagues on the literary market as well as in the daily and weekly press. The Paris agency which launched Svanidse has also been responsible for two other Soviet colonels with literary ambitions: Cyril Kalinov: "Soviet Marshalls tell their Story" and "My Career in the Soviet General Staff" by xxx, both of them non-existent and their recollections fantastic inventions.

To the same lot belong other "intimate glimpses:" "The real Stalin" by Yves Delbars, the "Secret History of the Tito-Stalin Conflict" by Besedovski, as well as the graphic description by one M. Kossiakov of Stalin's visit to Paris (where he never was) and his talk with Lenin at the top of the Eiffel Tower. Other falsifications published by the same office or its branches in Germany and elsewhere are Ahmad Amba's story, "I was Stalin's Bodyguard" and Maxim Litvinov's posthumous memoirs. The most recent product is Stalin's testament, first published by "Combat" in Paris, and later featured by the German illustrated "Der Spiegel" from where it found its way to a Hebrew daily.

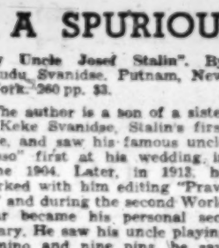
It is difficult to guess whether there is any particular political party behind these fabricated "inside stories," "reminiscences" and "intimate glimpses": there is no clear propaganda line to distinguish any of them. But it may well be that overall intention (and result) of this sudden flood is to discredit serious studies on the subject and to cause distrust of those *bona fide* new arrivals who wish to tell their startling but more truthful stories.

ZE'EV LAQUEUR

Chess

JULY, 10, 1953

Problem No. 759
Dr. I. BERENBLUM, Rehovot
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem POST



Kh1; Qf3; Be8, Rd6; Ba5; K(b4, Ke4. (7)
Kd4; Be4; Ke3, K'e2; Pd5, d7. (6)
White mates in two

Problem No. 761
E. HASENZAHL, Frankenthal
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem POST

Kg6; Qd2; Rf5; Bb2; Ke7. (5)
Ke4; Re3; Bc5; Kg5. (4)
White mates in two

Dr. Berenblum, who is a newcomer in the chess life of this country, has for many years played for Yorkshire and Oxfordshire, of which he was captain. He has held the Oxfordshire championship and took part in the Hastings tournaments (1937 and 1938), where he came first in the Major A section. He left off composing since his student days (1920-1923) and took it up once again when he came to Israel in 1950. He is at present Head of the department of Experimental Biology at the Weizmann Institute. In the perfectly constructed No. 759 the key offers two extra flights, with some particularly clean variations involving multiple pins.

No. 761 is another fine example of what can be achieved with little material when construction is brought to perfection.

For endgame No. 64 here is an old (but favourite) by Herbstman: White—Ka1; Rd4 Re7; Pa6, (5) Black — Ke3; Qa3; Kb5, Kb6; Pa4, (5). White to play and draw.

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 757 (Hermanaces): 1.Bc4! with a triple change in a White-to-Play Reflex theme. Problem No. 757 (Handel): 1.Kf2!? c6 2.Be6-d5 g:d4 3. Kg3 d3 4.Ke2 d:e2 5.Kh4 g6 6.Rh6 g5 7.Ke3+ K:g5#.

PARTICIPANTS NAMED FOR ISRAEL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Israel Chess Federation announces that the following players will participate in the finest Championship: Dr. Orni (present champion), Czerniak, Porath, Alexi, Kniazer, Dinner, Dobkin, Barav, Mandelbaum, Friedman, Labunski, Atidi, Shayovich (Zahal champion), and the winners of the Haifa and Jerusalem zonal tournaments. Should any of the above drop out, the vacancy will be filled by one of the following candidates: Wolfinger, Boltum, Hon, Rauch, Smilfiner, Chotinowski, Braun and an unnamed Haifa Player.

Game No. 192
White: VATNIROV
Black: VALETSKY
Leningrad, (1952)

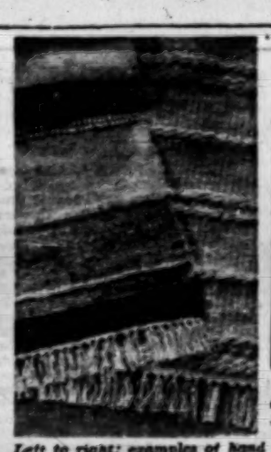
1.e4 c5 2.Kfc3 e6 3.Kge2 Kf6 4. d4 c:d4 5.K:d4 d6 6.g4 Ke6 7.g5 Kd7 8.Bg2 Be7 9.0-0 a6 10.Kde2 b5 11.a3 Bb7 12.f4 Qb6+ 13.Kh1 0-0-0 14.f5 Kfe6 15.f:e6 f:e6 16.Kf4 K:f4 17.B:f3! Kh5 18.K:e6 K:e6 19.B:e6 Rd7? 20.Bf4 R:f4 21.R:f4 Qa5 22.Qf1 B:g2 23.K:d5! Qd2 24. Kf2 Qd4 25.Re2 Kfe4 26.c3 Qa5 27.Qf3 Qa5 28.R:f5 g6 29.Bg2 Re8 30. Re1 Ke3 31.K:e3 R:e4 32.Bf3 R:e3 33.Rde1 Re4 34.B:b7, resigns.

MEMORIAL TOURNEY

The Israel Problemists' Association announces a national solving tournament in memory of Dr. F. Weber, its first President. Particulars from D.R. Wertheim 4 Jerusalem St., Haifa.

•

The International Youth Championship, with participants from over 20 countries, was due to open in Copenhagen last Friday. Israel is represented by R. Persits.



From the annual exhibition by students of the New Bezalel School, Jerusalem.

Left to right: examples of hand weaving, wood-cut illustration, and metal work. (Review on page six).

Photos by Bernheim

All About Accountancy

TORAT HA-HESHBONA'UT (The Theory and Practice of Accountancy). By Nahum-Ayalon (Elges). Publ. by Education Dept., Tel Aviv Municipality. 381 pp.

Accountancy has become a science, and considerable advance can be recorded in surveying the great number of publications in various languages. Constant changes in commercial law and organization make it imperative for the student of accountancy to avail himself of reliable guide books. Unfortunately, few works only have been devoted to such guidance for the benefit of the Hebrew beginner.

Mr. Ayalon's Hebrew work on accountancy is therefore most welcome. It covers a wide field of theory and practice and is intended for those who have an elementary knowledge of accountancy principles, but also for high-school students and members of the profession who are anxious to widen the sphere of their knowledge.

The work comprises three main sections: the general principles and methods of modern book-keeping and accountancy, including chapters on inventory, balance sheet, assets and capital, and a highly interesting section on permutation of assets and capital.

Topical Subjects

The second section deals with accountancy practice and consists of nine chapters on trade and commerce, balancing of accounts, the credit system, foreign exchange and investments, departmental accounts, the formation of commercial enterprises, their amalgamation and liquidation.

Particularly welcome is the last section dealing with the technique and analysis of balance sheets. The discussion is vivid and interwoven with facts and figures from the author's own daily experience.

One may disagree with the author's way of using formulae in certain cases with a view to simplifying explanations. The usefulness of expressing a thought by means of symbols which are not universally recognized, unlike those used in mathematics or physics, must be doubted. But the examples and summaries contained in the book will undoubtedly be appreciated by students of this valuable and comprehensive treatise on a complicated and important subject.

S. F.

The Art of Training

DERAKHIM HADASHOTH BE-HADRAHATH OVDIM (Modern Staff Training). By F. J. Tickner, Hebrew by R. Alkalay. Government Printer, Jerusalem. 91 pp. IL.1.500.

The attractive appearance of this publication, the clear type, the excellent paper and the low price, which compares favourably with the price of the original English edition, are a tribute to the workmanship of the Government Printer. The translation could hardly have been better.

Mr. Tickner, a former Director of Training and Education in the British Treasury, has had wide and long experience in training problems. In this book he gives a simple and brief description of the training needs of a modern office or factory, pointing to the different requirements of large and small establishments and the specific training content in certain jobs such as of white collar workers, inspectors, managers, training officers, secretaries, typists, messengers, etc.

The book starts with the story of Sally, the village girl who has just completed high school and has been accepted as a salesgirl in the local store: the relevant aspects of this simple and frequent situation are clearly pointed out and explained. The manager of the store has personally interviewed Sally and introduced her to her job and to her few fellow workers.

Quite different is the procedure in a bigger organization where selection, introduction, different stages of training are more specialized and formalized: here, for instance, job analysis becomes of cardinal importance in setting up training programmes.

The role of job analysis is also implicitly emphasized in the following chapters, which deal also with the training of trainers, and organization.

The main weakness of the book is perhaps that it covers too much ground in a very limited space. The inevitable result is that most aspects are treated in rather a superficial way. An extremely promising technique like sociodrama, for instance, is allotted exactly one page, double the space used for describing how to use the blackboard, and the results of countless experiments and studies on the psychology of learning processes are completely ignored.

As a first introduction to problems of training the book may have its merits, but it is to be feared that it may increase the widespread and dangerous illusion that for a successful training programme a little common sense and goodwill is all that is needed.

U.F.

Around The Bookshops

Just Out in Hebrew

"Not mine or yours but ours," sings Mordecai Amital in the excellently produced "Etzlaynu" ("Chez nous," Sifriyat Poalim, IL.5.-), an enthusiastic hymn to the collective settlement for the delectation of the young. The book, which is liberally and beautifully illustrated, seems to have grown from the same soil whence sprang the inspiration for the poem. It is indeed a unique tribute to childhood, the like of which has not been seen for a long time.

From the same writer and the same milieu (also Sifriyat Poalim, IL.1.250) comes "Habakbuk Hakahol" ("The Blue Bottle"), which records for children legends concerning the months of the year. The title has something esoteric about it: the writer's little daughter, curious and nosey, tried to find out what was going on inside *abba's* bottle of ink and broke the bottle. A third Hebrew original for children is "Gibborenu Hak'tanim" "Our Little Heroes" (Srebrek, IL.1.800) collected by Malka Fishkin, a collection of stories dealing with the War of Liberation. Another offering for children (and very tiny ones this time) is "Hapara Min Hanegev" ("The Cow from the Negev") by S. Shmueli, stories depicting local village life.

The World of Youth

"Shaharut" ("Youth," Srebrek, IL.2.900) is a collection of stories edited by Z. Ariel. Moving from ancient times to the present day, and spanning space from the extreme north to India, they offer a cross-section on youth as seen by famous writers in a host of languages. Our final selection for the young this week is "Me'otzar Hab'dihot" ("Treasury of Jokes," Niv IL.2.500) collected and edited by A.M. Arazi.

More Translations

Though not entirely devoid of Jewish subject matter, this week's list is singularly lacking in original Hebrew works. In translation appears the stirring historical novel by Y. Opatoshu "Rabbi Akiba-Bar Cokhba" (Sifriyat Poalim, IL. 2.500) on the last rebellion against Rome, and the monumental "Moses" by Sholem Asch.

Two books deal with the degradation of man by fellow man: "Zikhronot Shel Anusa" ("Memories of a Maranno," Mapai, Tel Aviv, IL.1.250) is the contribution of Shlomo Shapiro who had to disguise himself and live among "Aryans" during the last world war; and "Ahat Esreh Shana B'vatei Sohar Sovyetiyim Uvmahanot Rikuz" (Eleven Years in Soviet Prisons and Concentration Camps, Dror, IL.3.-) by Eleanor Liefer, another facet of the same theme.

"The little monster" of "noble lineage and ignoble appearance," Henri Toulouse Lautrec, is the absorbing subject of a biographical novel, "Moulin Rouge," by Pierre Lamour (Ankor, IL. 3.800). "B'khaviei Enosh" ("Of Human Bondage," Friedman, IL.2.750) is now available in Hebrew. In view of Somerset Maugham's confession that he has now written his last story and his last play and intends to settle down and begin to live, this Hebrew version of one of his finest works is a fitting memorial of his exit from the literary stage.

Jorge Amado offers a monograph revealing the development of the leading personalities of the peace movement in Latin America titled "Abir Hatikva" ("Knight of Hope," Sifriyat Poalim, IL.3.300). A Greek myth resembling, to a point, the story of Jephtha and his daughter is "Iphigenia in Aulis," which is retold in scriptural Hebrew by Benzion Benshalom (Newman, IL.0.600).

Mark Twain's Yankee humour appears in his "An American Yankee in King Arthur's Court" (Tevel, IL.2.900) and is in great demand.

Naor offers "The Four Millions" and "Kol Hakrach" (The Voice of the City) by the master of the short story, O'Henry. Additional volumes are promised, the plan being to put into Hebrew 250 out of the 300 short stories that Porter wrote.

FUTURES

The Kibbutz Hame'uhad announces that they have acquired the rights for the "Letters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg." The work is now being translated and will go to press shortly.

The fifth volume of the Hebrew Encyclopaedia is now being printed and will be distributed to subscribers at the end of the month.

I.H.

The first book on "Malenkov, Stalin's Successor" is out. Its author is Martin Ebon, an able prognosticator who started work on this biography two years ago when his job as political analyst for the Voice of America led him to conclude that the man with the strong double chin was slated for the number one spot. By the time Malenkov moved up, all that the publishers had to do was to add the title. It's not a sympathetic portrait, as might be surmised.

Life and Letters

Israeli Schwejk Bestseller in Germany

Mr. M.Y. Ben-Gavriel's story "The Brave Citizen Mahashavi," the Hebrew and German versions of which were reviewed on this page, has become a bestseller in Germany where so far 30,000 copies have been sold. Translations into English, French, Dutch and Swedish have already appeared or are in preparation.

Goettingen University Honours

Three distinguished Jewish scholars who had to leave Germany with the advent of the Nazis were made "honorary citizens" of Goettingen on the occasion of a special celebration of the University to whose faculty they belonged until 1933. They are: Nobel Prize winner James Franck, 71, now professor emeritus of physiological chemistry at the University of Chicago; Richard Courant, born 65 years ago in Poland, since 1934 head of the mathematics department in New York University; and Max Born, 71, since 1936 professor of natural philosophy at the University of Edinburgh.

Maurois and Israel

Breaking his long silence on the ties which bind him to the Jewish faith of his parents (whose name was Herzog), Andre Maurois, celebrated French writer and academician, told an interviewer last week that he admired the achievements of the people of Israel but had no intention of leaving his native France. He indicated that he proposed to pay a visit to Israel in 1955, after completing his biography of Victor Hugo. (INA)

English by Radio

More than 100 lessons are given weekly from B.B.C. studios in London to audiences speaking some 20 languages. In addition, hundreds of stations abroad receive texts of recordings which they broadcast through their own channels. More than 100 editions of "English by Radio" textbooks have been circulated in 31 countries.

France, too, is sending lessons for English listeners in a daily broadcast called "The French Have a Word For It."

Russian Film Director

Vsevolod I. Pudovkin, notable Russian film director, died last week, aged 60. His early films "Mother" and "The End of St. Petersburg" are still remembered, and in his works on film technique he emphasized the principle that the cinema should dominate the actor, so that there should be no "stars."

New Unesco Chief

Dr. Luther Evans, librarian of the U.S. Congress, was elected Director-General of Unesco at an extraordinary session of the general conference held in Paris on July 1.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

Landau J. M., Parliaments and Parties in Egypt. Israel Publishing House, Tel Aviv.
Hopkinson T., George Orwell, Longmans — British Council, London.
Review of Economic Conditions in the Middle East, 1951-52. United Nations, New York.
Forced Labour, Report of the Ad Hoc Committee. International Labour Office, Geneva.
Palazzeschi A., Materassi Sisters, Becker & Warburg, London.
Lidell R., Some Principles of Fiction. Jonathan Cape, London.

HEBREW

Ktavim, Records of the Agricultural Research Station, Ministry of Agriculture. Vol. 2-3. Government Printer, Jerusalem.
Pubsenay R.R., Ktav-Yad V'Od (Handwriting and Character). Hotzaat Mahbarot Lesiphrut, Tel Aviv.
Simon A., Chaim Weizmann. Magnes Hebrew University Press, Jerusalem.
Heyd U., The Modern Middle East as a Subject of Research and Academic Teaching. Magnes Hebrew University Press, Jerusalem.
Weiss A., The Literary Activities of the Saboraim. Magnes Hebrew University Press, Jerusalem.
Keren Y., Ha'hityasbvut Ha'hadasha Ve'anahei Ha'rush (New Agricultural Settlement and the Intellectuals). Reprint from "Hapoel Hatsair."
Carmel F., Mesilot U'drakhim. The Future of Communications in Israel.
Lehmann R., Specimens of his Work in Wood, Terracota, Stone, and Plaster of Paris. Tarshish Books (Dr. M. Spitzer), Jerusalem.

THE ARAB DILEMMA

Progress or the Pashas? By Richard Williams-Thompson. Muller, London. 180 pp. 10/6.

By ANDREW BOYD

"Hanging pashas from lamp-posts is a clumsy manoeuvre compared with making them pay for the electricity lamp-posts reflect." If this is an over-simplification of the theme of Mr. Williams-Thompson's book, it does, nevertheless, put his point in his own individual racy style which is a pleasure to read. The penalty of such pleasure is, unfortunately, an uneasy feeling that information made so digestible is suspect, either because it is superficial or inaccurate or both; but closer examination has failed to justify such misgivings in this case, and within the limitations set by space, the reader is given a perceptive and comprehensive picture of the Arab Middle East and its problems today.

Mr. Williams-Thompson served in the area during the war and has returned on several occasions since then. The visit of which he writes here was undertaken in 1952 at the invitation of a Lebanese member of parliament who is also an engineer with business interests in most parts of the Arab world. The author, fortunately, has not been inhibited by any feelings of polite but empty gratitude to his host. On the contrary, he pays him the genuine compliment of first trying to understand and make allowances for Middle Eastern distresses — and there are many — and then speaking his mind honestly about why things are so and what should be done about them.

Makeshift and Corruption

To take just one illustration of his capacity for seeing every side of a situation: the civil service in Arab countries, which is, as he says, a model of graft and inefficiency, is nevertheless almost the only career open to the educated middle classes of the region. Thus, to quote his own words, "The Middle East university student, faced with a career of makeshift, bribery and corruption, becomes a potent and explosive political force, mainstay of all popular demonstrations... and a sitting bird for Communist propaganda." When to this explosive middle class element is added the appallingly rich pashas living in a "feudal twilight of egoism" and the equally appallingly poor fellahin, the wonder is not that the area should be as restless and inflammable as it is today, but that a serious eruption should not have shaken it to its foundations long since.

One of the chief reasons why this has not happened — and equally one of the reasons making peaceful social revolution so difficult — lies in the Arab character. As Mr. Williams-Thompson again so aptly puts it, "In the face of a mad world huddled in the strait-jacket of the cold war, they remain, individually, as friendly, hospitable and charming — and as patently unworldly — as they have always been. They resolutely refuse to learn from experience."

Support For Social Reform

What, then, can be done about the Arab dilemma? It is not possible or desirable to list all the author's suggestions here, but in general he suggests that the policy of Britain — and indeed that of all other non-Middle Eastern countries with a stake in the area — mainly should be directed towards improving the standard of opposition to the present "rule-by-riches" system, lending all possible support to those leaders most likely to execute social reforms, and publicizing its own long-term plans and policies for those countries in the area, such as Iraq and Jordan, in which it still has large interests.

So far as the Middle Eastern countries themselves are concerned, he considers that the situation in the "New Egypt" holds considerable promise, and that if Britain shares this view, she must be "reasonable and imaginative" in getting a settlement of the Canal Zone problem. On a question of equal importance to the improvement of the general situation — is Nagib willing and strong enough to make a move towards an Arab-Israel settlement? — the author disappointingly ventures no opinion.

Experiment in Democracy

Parliaments and Parties in Egypt. By Jacob M. Landau. Published for the Israel Oriental Society by the Israel Publishing House.

At a time when Western democratic institutions are being increasingly rejected by country after country in the Arab East, an academic analysis of the birth and development of these institutions becomes particularly useful. By exploiting to the full the largely untapped sources of the Public Record Office and the Archives des Affaires Etrangeres on the one hand, and numerous Arabic texts, manuscripts and hitherto unpublished data on the other, Dr. Landau has produced a scientific work of interest and of value.

As Professor Bernard Lewis points out in his foreward, the failure of the democratic institutions in the East was, perhaps, inevitable. The attempt to harness the outward forms of Western parliamentarianism, without grasping the meaning of their content, as was so evidently the case with the establishment of the first Assembly of Delegates in 1866, could only lead to a mockery of that institution, and to all the attendant vices and evils which have become such familiar appendages to Arab parliaments.

Dr. Landau ably traces the gradual development of the political system in Egypt, a development which was by no means a continuous progress. Many of the setbacks Egyptian parliamentarianism had to counter were created by the British Occupation: thus, the new Organic Law initiated by Lord Dufferin in 1883 curtailed the powers of the newly formed Legislative Assembly to a greater extent than those of the previous Assembly of Delegates, while a list of electors compiled in 1883 represented less than a seventh of the population. A wide gap separated the British Administration and the Legislative Council, steeped as it was in Islamic tenets; for example, the Legislative Council's suggestion that certain classes of criminals should be maimed or crucified in accordance with Islamic precepts must have seemed very strange to the British.

Parties and Personalities

The vacuum in which the Assembly was working at the turn of the century is well illustrated by the fact that out of 134,000 male adults entitled to vote in Cairo — the most politically conscious part of Egypt — only 1,500 or 1.1% cast their votes in 1908. The fact that the Egyptian parliament always represented the interests of only a tiny fraction of the population proved to be one of its main defects, and was doubtlessly one of the main causes of its failure.

In the second part of the book, Dr. Landau surveys the political parties of Egypt, shedding new light on their first emergence from the secret societies of the 19th century. Here again, similarity to European institutions is largely superficial; the parties were small, mostly centred around a particular personality, with no real organization along European lines. The fate of the leading personality decided the fate of the party. Even the Wafd, Dr. Landau stresses, "despite its apparently efficient organization, could rely only on popular enthusiasm, which was more effective in the carrying out of a rebellion than in the ruling of a country."

"Parliaments and Parties in Egypt" will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable addition to available material on the Middle East: a fuller picture of the subject dealt with in the book will emerge when the facts so labouriously obtained by Dr. Landau are analysed from a wider, sociological point-of-view, and when such questions as the social background of the rise of the national movement, and the impact of Western institutions on an Oriental society, are taken into account.

DAVID BEN RADAK

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The numbers drawn are the following:
1; 153; 154; 167; 198; 229; 230; 272; 274; 308; 315; 354; 404; 405; 444; 477; 564; 617; 626; 689; 735; 774; 779; 817; 916; 1001; 1032; 1058; 1102; 1124; 1191; 1207; 1283; 1308; 1353; 1378; 1380; 1569; 1607; 1812; 1631; 1863; 1707; 1780; 1788; 1803; 1843; 1916; 1918; 1928;
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THE MANAGEMENT
July 7, 1953.

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